The New-York Times.

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ALBERT EDWARD.

Positively No Hope for the Prince of Wales.

The Physicians Report the Prince to be Dying.

The Patient Quite Restless all of Last Night.

He is Reported Rapidly Sinking at Midnight.

Intense Anxiety Manifested Throughout Great Britain.

All Classes of Society Agitated over the Prince's Illness.

THE LATEST BULLETINS.

Public Agitation Increasing Throughout Great Britain—Fears for the Worst Entertained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The condition of the Prince of WALES continues to be dangerous and alarming, and the worst fears are entertained.

The bulletins issued today are so guarded that they afford no relief to the public, and it is believed that the patient is really worse than represented.

A feeling of genuine sorrow pervades every circle of society, and the deepest anxiety is manifested.

Saturday Night Passed Quietly by the Patient.

LONDON, Dec. 10—9 A. M.—Sir WILLIAM JENNER and the other physicians in attendance upon the Prince of WALES have just issued a bulletin stating that His Royal Highness passed a quiet night.

The prostration, however, still exists, and the grave symptoms of the disease under which the Prince is suffering have not increased.

The Forenoon Symptoms Considered Somewhat More Satisfactory.

LONDON, Dec. 10—1 P. M.—The following official bulletin of the condition of the Prince of WALES has just been posted:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 10—Noon.—The Prince of WALES passed the morning tranquilly, and his general condition is now somewhat more satisfactory than it was yesterday.

The bulletin is signed by all the physicians attending the Prince.

Restless Condition of the Prince Last Evening—Great Anxiety and Excitement Prevailing.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11 P. M.—The physicians in attendance upon His Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES, have just issued the following bulletin:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 10—10½ P. M.—The Prince has been restless during the evening, and there is no abatement in the dangerous symptoms of his disease.

The low condition of the Prince causes a most painful anxiety, and intense excitement prevails throughout London and the Kingdom.

A Little Sleep Last Night—The Fever Unabated.

LONDON, Dec. 11—2 A. M.—The following bulletin has just been issued:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—1½ A. M.—The Prince of WALES has slept a little, but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease.

The Prince Rapidly Sinking.

LONDON, Dec. 11—3 A. M.—The Prince of WALES was sinking at midnight.

Symptoms of Death Manifested—No Hope Entertained.

LONDON, Dec. 11—5 A. M.—It is manifest from the actions of sympathy everywhere, and the prayers for the Prince of WALES, that the symptoms of death are very imminent.

All hopes of his recovery have been abandoned.

The Queen and the Princess ALEXANDRA are bearing the fatigue well, and the latter hardly leaves the sick-room.

SANDRINGHAM.

History of the Prince of Wales' Residence—Its Founder and His Family—How the Prince Became Its Purchaser.

Sandringham—a contraction of Sand-Derringham—on which the attention of the civilized world has for some days been concentrated, has a rather curious history. In the seventeenth century it passed into the possession of a family named VAN HOOST. The English founder of the house was Governor of Bruges in Flanders, and fled from the persecutions of ALVA in 1569. Like so many others who sought refuge in England at different times for similar causes, his energy and industry enriched both himself and the country of his adoption. After a time, the HOOSTS realized the dream of English merchants, and bought a country-seat. They subsequently dropped the "VAN" and called themselves HOSTE, and the old Flemish Governor has a representative in the English baronetage to this day.

In 1808 one branch of the family, that which inherited Sandringham—had terminated in an heiress, who married a Mr. HEALEY, and in that year Mrs. HEALEY, *née* HOSTE, was living at Sandringham Hall. Not long after this, the family parted with the Sandringham estate, and at length it passed into the hands of Mr. MATOU, another exile. This gentleman was a Frenchman who had emigrated with his brother aristocrats in the troubles of the French Revolution. Being a man of very active habits, he set to work to make a living, and eventually got into a very large way of business by supplying Sardinian rabbit skins for sham beaver hats—for at that time silk hats were not, and people wore what was or pretended to be beaver. In this way Mr. MATOU became wealthy. He had always maintained an intimacy with many members of the English aristocracy, and, in fact, "JOHNNY MATOU," was forty years ago a name well known in the clubs of St. James's-street. Among others with whom he was intimate was Lord COWPER, the first husband of the late Lady PALMERSTON. For this nobleman he conceived a special regard, and at his death it was found that he had bequeathed to Lord COWPER'S youngest son his Sandringham estate. This gentleman, Hon. SPENCER COWPER, married Lady HARRIET GARDINER, step-mother of the celebrated Lady BLESSINGTON. Lady HARRIET'S first husband was Count D'ORSAY, and the circumstances of her marriage with the Count formed a page of very notorious scandal. Lady HARRIET COWPER died some years ago at Paris, and last year her husband married an American lady.

When the Prince came of age, it was first proposed that he should have a residence in the midst of his great estate in the Duchy of Cornwall, and Werrington Park, a large place there belonging to the Duke of Northumberland—who had half a dozen other seats, and scarcely ever resided in that at the Land's End—was talked of. However, it was decided that this was too remote, and, moreover, the Prince desired to be where the shooting was good, and nowhere is it so good as in Norfolk. At this time Sandringham was in the market. The land was sandy and poor, but very extensive plantations had been made about forty years before, which had resulted in capital covers for game. So it was resolved to buy it. There were and are those who declare that the purchase was "a monstrous job" in which royalty came off sadly second best, who point out that Sandringham was the property of the then Prime Minister's stepson—Lord PALMERSTON being then in office—and that but for this the Prince would never have been located there. Be this as it may, the place is always understood to have satisfied and pleased its owner, who has certainly made himself very popular as a liberal sporting country gentleman, taking an active interest in everything in the county, and freely participating in its society.

The present Sandringham House is a spacious and splendid mansion, which has only just been completed. The sums altogether spent on the place have been very large, and must have gone far to absorb the accumulations arising from the Duchy of Cornwall estate during the Prince's minority. The truth is that royalty in England, as elsewhere, is the tradesman's best friend, and is always charged more than any one else.

Sandringham is a few miles from the ancient borough of King's Lynn, which the present Lord DERBY, persistently declining the offers of greater constituencies, so long represented—a snug little hot-bed of conservatism, intensely devoted to its royal neighbor. One of the most conspicuous features of Sandringham are the magnificent iron-gates presented by the loyal inhabitants of this ancient borough, which, doubtless, many of our readers will recollect to have seen in the last London Exposition.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved from Missouri and Tennessee into Louisiana and Texas. Clear weather succeeds the rain on the Gulf Coast, and extends thence northward to Pennsylvania and Iowa with light winds and calms. An area of low barometer has apparently advanced from Canada over the lakes, the pressure having fallen, especially in New-England, with brisk westerly winds and cloud or snow from the coast westward to Lake Michigan. Pleasant weather continues at the Rocky Mountains and California. Rain in now reported in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue higher, with clear weather, on Monday, in the Southern and Gulf States; lowest in the region of the lakes and in New-England, with fresh westerly winds, increasing to brisk, from Lake Huron eastward; partially cloudy and rising temperature from Illinois to the middle Atlantic coast.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following is a synopsis for the past twenty-four hours of reports received at the signal office: Snow fell last night at Montreal, Canada. Light rain was also reported from Mobile, also at New-Orleans, accompanied at the latter place by a fresh north-easterly wind. The weather was foggy at Portland, Oregon. Upon the summit of Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, from observations taken at the signal-office observatory, the weather was cloudy; the barometer was recorded at 29.51, the thermometer registered 10° below zero, and the wind, from the north-east, was blowing a hurricane; the velocity was recorded at 100 miles an hour; the temperature in this city fell to 19°. Rain continued, this morning, at Mobile, Ala., and New-Orleans, La. It was calm, with a heavy fog, at Norfolk, Va.; the temperature being recorded at 30°. Fog was also reported from Lynchburg, Va.; Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. At Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, the weather remained cloudy; the barometer was recorded at 29.63; the temperature was 3° below zero, and the wind was blowing a heavy gale from the west. Snow was reported from Montreal, Canada. Snow fell, this evening, at Oswego, N. Y., with a westerly wind blowing twenty-three miles an hour. It was sleeting in Cleveland, Ohio. It was snowing at Mount Washington, N. H., with a temperature of 2° above zero; the wind, from the north-west, was blowing eighty miles an hour. In New-York City the wind, from the west, was blowing twenty-five miles an hour, and the weather cloudy. The temperature at San Diego, Cal., was 81°.

The Internationals in Trouble—Five Arrested by the Police.

The enthusiasts, who vowed on Saturday night to defy the Police, came to grief signally yesterday. The law-abiding Internationalists who resolved to parade on Christmas Day instead of Sunday, published their resolve and the Police who had been ordered on duty were sent to their homes. However, there was a little work done by the officers. At 2 o'clock a man came to the Cooper Institute, followed by a crowd, and mounting the steps unfurled the red flag of the Commune in presence of quite a crowd. He and his companions, two or three in number, at first were ordered to move by an officer and did so, going up Third-avenue to Ninth-street, across to Fourth-avenue and back to the Institute, where they were arrested and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct. Seven or eight others stepped into the street then and declared themselves a procession and five were arrested and taken to the Station-house. They had red ribbons in their button-holes, and were evidently the leaders of the movement. Capt. BYRNES locked five up, and two he freed, being told that they had no connection with the Communists. The crowds dispersed, satisfied that Superintendent KELSO, who was on hand, meant business. The prisoners are L. H. BANKS, a Nova Scotian painter, of No. 335 East Sixteenth-street, and Chairman of the International Executive Committee; JUSTUS H. SCHWABB, a German bricklayer; G. R. ALLEN, an American, of No. 235 East Twenty-seventh-street; W. MCGREGOR, of No. 340 East Sixth-street, and FREDERICK MATTERM, of No. 80 St. Mark's-place.

Identification of Bodies at the Morgue.

The body of the man who was found drowned at pier No. 6 East River, on Friday last, was identified at the Morgue, yesterday, as that of Mr. WILBUR H. RAMSAY, aged thirty-six years, and late a lawyer and a resident of Schoharie County, New-York. The deceased was a son of Mr. JOSEPH H. RAMSAY, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and had come to this City with his sister to transact some business. They took rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they remained up to the time of his disappearance. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of accidental death was rendered, as there were no marks of violence on the body and his watch, money, &c., were found in his pockets. The body was taken from the Morgue last evening and conveyed to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, where it was sent to his afflicted family at Albany. The body of the man found drowned near the foot of Desbrosses-street was identified yesterday as that of JOHN KELLY, aged twenty-eight years, and formerly a resident of Albany. The deceased was pilot of a tug-boat at the time of his death. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Speech of Mr. Catacazy—Mr. Holmes' Speech Corrected by Himself—Movements of the Prince Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. CATACAZY'S speech at the Duke's banquet last night was shrewd and ingenious in view of his present unenviable attitude before the country. Crafty in its omissions as well as its utterances, its evident object was to present himself in the light of an injured person and to create sympathy. He was called out at the very end of the evening, and evidently with reluctance on the part of Mr. WINTHROP. The speech was substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: If the goddess of diplomacy were to be sculptured I would present her wrapped in a dark robe with a finger on her lip. More than any one else I should adopt that attitude, and wrap myself as close as possible and hold my finger as tight as possible to chain my lips, but on this occasion I will take my finger a moment from my lips and place it upon my heart, not for making a speech, but only for relating three anecdotes experienced in my career. In 1851 I had the honor to be an attaché of the Imperial Legation at Washington, and I met there one of the greatest men, I do not say of America, but the world—the Godlike DANIEL WEBSTER—[cheers]—and, as all great intelligent men, he was exceedingly kind to youth. I was then a mere boy, but he showed me so much sympathy that I took the liberty to ask of him to explain to me the reasons of this sympathy almost instinctively existing between our two nations, and he replied to me: "Those reasons are as numerous as the drops of water in the Pacific and the Atlantic." A few years afterward, when your civil war broke out, and I had the honor to be the secretary of another great man—for great he is—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. [Applause.] At that time on all sides the most dark prophesies were uttered about the issue of your war, of your great national calamity. Political vultures were already preying upon what was supposed to be the corpse of America. I must confess that I had myself doubts about the issue of the war, and I spoke of it to my illustrious chief. He replied to me: "I pity those who doubt the issue of this crisis. I pity those who believe that a divine Providence would have erected the magnificent American structure for crushing it to pieces in a few years. [Cries of "good"—applause.] America will come out of the flames of civil war like the phenix, more radiant, more brilliant, more strong than ever." Nine years after that, or even less, I had been honored with the mission to the United States, and I will go so far in the way of an indiscretion as to repeat the very words of the Emperor, my master. "Your instructions," said he to me, "are short, but decided. You must always remember that our best friend is the American people." [Applause.] God is my witness that I have done everything in the power of my feeble intellect to obey the order of my Sovereign, to obey the dictates of my own conviction and the impulsion of my heart. If I did not succeed completely in this task assigned to me, the gentleman who represents in so worthy a manner the United States at St. Petersburg, where he is esteemed and treated in the most kindly way, succeeded in his. I propose the health of Gov. CURTIN, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg. [Applause, during which the toast was drunk.]

The features of the banquet were the Prince's speech and enthusiasm, the poem of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and the remarks of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. The following is Mr. HOLMES' own corrected version of his effort:

MR. PRESIDENT: You are so good a scholar that you must remember well that on the 16th of March, 1621, a pilgrim standing on the desert shore received the first welcome from one of the native inhabitants, from the Indian sachem, whose remarkable name, SAMOSET, has come down to us at the present day by the words which he has reported, which were these: "Welcome, Englishmen; welcome, Englishmen." I have ventured a little further in the following verses:

One word to the guest we have gathered to greet,
The echoes are longing that word to repeat;
It springs to the lips that are waiting to part,
For the syllables spell themselves first in the heart.

Its accent may vary, its sound may be strange,
But it bears a kind message that nothing can change;
The dwellers by Neva its meaning can tell,
For the smile, its interpreter, shows it full well.

That word, how it gladdened the pilgrim of yore,
As he stood in the snow on the desolate shore,
When the shout of the Sagomore startled his ear,
In the phrase of the Saxon 'twas music to hear.

Ah! little could Samoset offer our sire,
The cabin, the corn-cake, the seat by the fire,
He had nothing to give, the poor lord of the land,
But he gave him a welcome, his heart in his hand.

The tribe of the sachem has melted away,
But the word that he spoke is remembered today,
And the page that is red with the record of shame
The tear-drops have whitened round Samoset's name.

The word that he spoke to the pilgrim of old,
May sound like a tale that has often been told;
But the welcome we speak is as fresh as the dew,
As the kiss of a lover that always is new.

Ay, guest of the nation, each roof is thine own,
Through all the broad continent's star-bannered zone;
From the shore where the curtain of morn is uprolled
To the billows that flow through the gateway of gold.

The snow-crested mountains are calling aloud—
Nevada to Ural speaks out of the cloud;
And Shasta shouts forth from this throne in the sky
To the storm-splintered summits, the peaks of Altai.

You must leave him, they say, till the Summer is green,
Both shores are his home though the waves roll between,
And then we'll return him with thanks for the same
As fresh and as smiling and tall as he came.

But ours is the region of arctic delight
We can show him auroras and pole-stars by night.
There's a Muscovy sting in the ice-tempered air
And our firesides are warm and our maidens are fair,

The flowers are full blown in the garlanded hall,
They bloom round his footsteps wherever they fall,
For the splendors of youth and the sunshine they bring,
Make the roses believe 'tis the summons of Spring.

One word of our language he needs must know well,
But another remains that is harder to spell,
We shall speak it so ill if he wishes to learn,
How we utter farewell he will have to return.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL made the pun of the evening. When referring to our purchase of Alaska, he said that our relations with Russia are now of the most cordial and intimate kind, for the Emperor has made us the keeper of his seals.

The Duke has been allowed to rest today. This evening he attended the complimentary concert of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra and the Handel and Haydn Society. The audience present was as large as that of yesterday afternoon at the children's concert, and more brilliant in toilet and more distinguished in character. The Duke and suite occupied the ducal box in the front balcony. The concert was a grand success. The Handel and Haydns sang "The Heavens are Telling," MENDELSSOHN'S "Farewell to the Forest," unaccompanied; "Thanks be to God," from "Elijah," and the "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah." The opening orchestral number was the overture from "Der Freyschutz," and the programme included pieces by the Russian composers, GLINKA and DARGOMIGSKY, a compliment which the Duke gracefully acknowledged. ALEXIS is having such a good time here that he has decided to lengthen his visit, and it is now given out that he will tarry in Boston until next Thursday.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Officer MILLER, of the Thirty-first Precinct, found a quantity of ornamental French china-ware, yesterday, on the bank of the North River, near Eighty-first-street. This is supposed to be a portion of the goods thrown from a train of cars of the Hudson River Railroad, on the 9th inst., by a gang of thieves.

LEWIS COLL, who was employed as a porter by JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., of No. 384 Broadway, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of goods valued at $60 from his employers.

JAMES PETTIT, of No. 432 East Thirty-second-street, died, yesterday, from the effects of burns received on the 5th instant.

At 6:10 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the back basement of the five-story brick building No. 50 Barclay-street, occupied by J. B. SHREVE, dealer in crockery. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

A slight fire occurred last night on the third floor of the building No. 99 Third-avenue, occupied by FREDERICK GOETZE. No insurance.

JOHN VIERT, who was crushed between two cars, while coupling them, in Jersey City, on Saturday, died yesterday at the Park Hospital.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Object of the Effort to Revive the Retrenchment Committee.

The Commission on Southern Claims—Judge Trumbull and the Democrat—Congress and the Quarantine Question—Looking into the Treasury Accounts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Judge TRUMBULL will call up his resolution for the revival of the Retrenchment Committee to-morrow, and will try to secure the action of the Senate. The resolution contemplates a joint committee of four Senators and seven members of the House. The Committee is instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the civil service and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished, whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care or disbursements of public moneys, whether moneys have been paid out illegally, whether any officers have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service ought to be curtailed. Also, to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers on examination by proper boards, their continuance in office during special terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose, and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage—the Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and employ a clerk six months and no more. If the resolution should be passed, and the investigation be honestly, vigorously, and fairly made, the President would be greatly strengthened in his proposed attempt to improve the civil service. Nothing would assist him more than a complete exposure of all illegal practices in the employment and payment of clerks in all branches of the service so far as there may be such. The revival of the Committee is doubtful, however, as the proposal was voted down in caucus. There is a growing dislike of joint committees, and the power of such committees to compel the attendance of witnesses is in doubt.

CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Committee will to-morrow report to the House of Representatives a list of about 500 claims on which payments are recommended to the amount of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. The work of the Commission has been so thoroughly done, and the policy of excluding doubtful and uncertain claims so rigidly enforced, that it is most likely the Committee on Claims will be constrained to recommend the payments allowed by the Commission without reduction. Claimants disappointed by the Commission will carry their cases before Congress, however, and will give the Claims Committee a lively season. The Commission still has 10,000 cases on file for a total amount of $25,000,000, the examination of which will require an extension of the time for which the Commission was authorized. Fifteen months of that time now remain.

JUDGE TRUMBULL.

There are rumors circulating here to-night to the effect that a delegation of prominent Democrats from New-York has been here to sound Judge TRUMBULL upon the question of his becoming the candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency. No such delegation has as yet found Judge TRUMBULL, and he has therefore had no opportunity of informing them as to his desires or intentions. At present he does not relish the idea of helping the Democracy out of their chaotic condition, but is much better satisfied with his purpose to push various reforms in the revenue and in the civil service, and in granting amnesty, in all of which he finds himself much more in accord with the President's Message than are some of those who pass for the President's warm supporters.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary FISH still has the matter of his withdrawal under consideration. The letter of the Senators was very complimentary, but it is probable that he will be guided more by the wishes of the President in the matter than by those of the Senate.

QUARANTINE.

There is a good deal of attention likely to be given to the Quarantine question by Congress, though with what result, if any, cannot be foretold. Architect MULLETT alludes to one phase of it in his report, and that is the Quarantine property of different States being owned by the general Government and occupied by State officers administering State law. But the more important considerations are those touching the effectiveness of Quarantine laws when left to the different States. Under the present laws, two vessels, for instance, may leave a foreign port where cholera is an epidemic, and land in this country at different ports. At one a rigid Quarantine may be in force; but that is no protection to the country, or even to that particular port, if, as is very likely to happen, the other vessel finds free entry. Vessels may, and do, escape quarantine detention at New-York by going to Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or some other port, and so the utmost vigilance in New-York is unavailing to protect even itself. In the days of slow travel by stage-coach, the effect was otherwise. The system having outgrown its usefulness, has descended to a mere scheme for blackmailing, as the exposures in the New-York Press last Summer conclusively prove. It will be argued here that since the usefulness of the system is so much impaired, either the Federal Government should assume entire control and make Quarantine regulations in the interest of the entire country, or else it should have nothing to do with it and should sell the property it owns which is used by State officers. An investigation will be made to discover whether Congress has the constitutional power to pass the necessary laws, as well as to lay before the country complete information in regard to the operation of the present system.

EXAMINING THE NATIONAL CASH BOOKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the discovery of defalcations just made in the Treasurer's office, has ordered a thorough investigation into the condition of the cash accounts all through the Department. Mr. RIGGS and Mr. MIDDLETON, both noted bankers of this city, and Mr. ROSS RAY, of Georgetown, were appointed a committee to conduct the investigation. They entered upon the work of counting all the cash on hand, yesterday, and continued the same labor today. If any other clerks in charge of disbursements have been appropriating public money to their own use, they have reason to feel very much frightened, in view of speedy detection being almost certain.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

It is expected that the nomination of Mr. DOUGLASS as Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be acted on by the Senate this week, or at least an attempt will be made to secure such action. There would seem to be no doubt whatever of his speedy confirmation. The nomination will be referred to the Finance Committee, and all the facts are so well known that the Committee will need but little time to determine upon its recommendation. It looks now as if the vote in the Senate would be almost if not quite unanimous in his favor. If there is a single Senator on either side of the Chamber who intends to make any fight over the question it has not yet been made known. Mr. FENTON is at least neutral, and his presentation of PLEASONTON'S petition the other day had no significance regarding the Senator's position toward the case.

TOBACCO TAX.

It is understood that four members of the Ways and Means Committee have assured the tobacco men who are here that they will favor a reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound on all grades. Three of these four are DAWES, MAYNARD and KELLEY. This would indicate that the reduction was certain, and may be taken as a straw to show what the policy of the Committee will be.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

It is now reported that the friends of Judge BINGHAM propose to bring his name before the Joint Convention of the Ohio Legislature as a candidate for Senator. All efforts to unite enough Republicans on any one else to defeat Senator SHERMAN have failed.

DEATH OF MRS. COMMODORE ALMY.

Mrs. ALMY, wife of Commodore J. J. ALMY, formerly in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, died at her residence on Highland Place, in this city, today. She was the daughter of Col. GARDNER, Post-master of Washington in JACKSON'S time, and a lady of fine personal appearance and many estimable qualities.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Boston branch of the woman suffrage advocates concluded a short and quiet convention here, last evening. It did not create much excitement among the sisterhood here, because they nearly all accept Mrs. WOODHULL for leader and President, and march with Mrs. STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY. WOODHULL herself came down, however, and caused copies of her weekly to be extensively flung around, and says she frightened the holders of the Convention lest she should try to invade their ranks and counsels. This she magnanimously declined to do, but contented herself with making a few sarcastic remarks about the meeting, and promising that she would show a Convention in January that would be lively. She says that all those who seek the suffrage for women must finally advance to her platform.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

The Kuklux Committee finds the field of investigation before it absolutely inexhaustible. Examinations are from time to time proceeding before the full Committee here, but a partial report is likely to be soon laid before Congress. There is, moreover, the evidence taken by the two Subcommittees which went South last Fall, which has yet been written out only in part from the stenographers' notes. One of these reports it is thought may be ready about the time Congress reassembles, after the Holidays, and the other will not be done before February. There is evidence enough already taken to make five or six large volumes.

THE SENATE AFFAIRS.

There is no sort of reason to suppose any change will be made in the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other officers of the Senate this session. The efforts toward that end seem to have been entirely outside the Senate, and without results. There are plenty of applicants for the places, but the Senate has been well served by the present officers, and will probably not make any changes.

THE MORMONS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, will not leave here for his home till next Friday. Mr. AMBLER'S bill, giving the right of appeal from Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, will be examined by the Judiciary Committee next Tuesday, and Mr. AMBLER will attempt to secure its passage as soon as possible thereafter.

INDIANS DESIRING CITIZENSHIP.

Two or three days ago two Winnebago Chiefs came here without previous notice, without having been invited or having their expenses paid. They seemed to have the very indefinite object of expressing to the Great Father the desire of their people to adopt the habits of white people and become citizens, and wanted to be assisted by schools and agricultural implements. They had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, who gave them a satisfactory reply.

PERSONAL.

The marriage of Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine, the youngest member of the House of Representatives, to the daughter of Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, is announced to take place in this city, at the residence of Senator CHANDLER, on Wednesday, the 27th of this month.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Senate will probably this week act on the supplemental convention between the United States and Mexico for the settlement of claims, as the original will expire early in the coming year.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA AND SPAIN.

There is at present no information in possession of the Government relative to Cuba which requires special legislation. Should anything occur calling for the consideration of Congress, it will be communicated with a special message. Negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain have been commenced, and will soon be concluded.

MR. EDMUNDS' CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator EDMUNDS to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote its efficiency, provides that hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the several departments of the service of the United States, except postmasters, and such officers as are by law required to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found the best qualified for the performance of the duties of the offices to which such appointments are to be made, in an open and competitive examination, to be conducted as prescribed. Provision is made for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of three Commissioners, who are to hold their offices for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, among whose duties shall be the following:

First—To prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment into each branch and grade of the Civil Service, having regard to the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter.

Second—To provide for the examination of all persons eligible under this act, who may present themselves for admission into the Civil Service. The applicant who stands highest in order of merit on the list of those who have passed the examination for any particular branch and grade of the civil service, shall have the preference in appointment to that branch and grade, and so on in the order of precedence in examinations, to the minimum degree of merit fixed by the Board.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Apart from private claims, there is but little business before the House Committee on Military Affairs, and, according to present indications, there is not likely to be much of a public character, the Army Establishment having been fixed, and there being no recommendation to disturb it. There will, however, be legislation on the subject of the staff of the army.

Gold Certificates to be Redeemed in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Speaker BLAINE, some weeks since, wrote to Secretary BOUTWELL in regard to the inconvenience resulting to Boston and other portions of New-England, by reason of not having gold certificates redeemed at the Sub-Treasury in Boston.

Parties in Boston were compelled to send them to New-York for redemption, and were thus exposed to risk and to loss of interest. The Secretary, in answer to the representations of the Speaker, has ordered that in the matter of gold certificates, Boston shall be placed on precisely the same footing as New-York.

POLYGAMY.

Senator Cragin's Bill to Suppress the Practice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The bill recently introduced by Senator CRAGIN, to aid the execution of the law against polygamy, and for other purposes, provides that citizens only of the United States shall be competent to serve as Grand or Petit Jurors, in the Territory of Utah. Provision is made for the appointment of Probate Judges by the Governor; and the Supreme Court is authorized to make rules and regulations as to the mode and manner of taking and perfecting appeals from one Court to another, so that the just rights of the parties may be secured and preserved. The militia of the Territory is to be organized, and disciplined in such manner and at such times as the Governor shall direct, and all the officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor. Marriages may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, or by Justices of the Peace duly appointed and qualified in their proper townships or precincts, or by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled or established as such in said Territory, or by any Bishop or Elder in the so-called Mormon Church, between parties competent to enter into the marriage contract. Marriage is declared a civil contract, and no marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a former wife or husband living in the United States or elsewhere, unless the marriage with such former wife or husband shall have been dissolved. All persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are herein prohibited to residents of the Territory and declared to be incestuous and void, who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the Territory not more than fifteen years nor less than six months. If any officer authorized to solemnize marriage shall knowingly and willfully solemnize a marriage between parties either of whom is disqualified to enter the marriage contract, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before a Court having competent jurisdiction, he shall pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and stand committed until the fine shall be paid. And if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage who is not authorized to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $500 nor less than $100, or by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. The bill provides for the punishment of spiritual wife-sealing, and also for the punishment of any person who shall knowingly and willfully aid and assist in, or be present at, the ceremony of Mormonism known as sealing or spiritual marriage. And if any person shall publicly or privately counsel, advise or persuade any man or woman to commit the crime of polygamy, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court for a term not exceeding twelve months. None but male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and not disqualified by the conviction of some crime, shall be competent voters. In prosecutions for polygamy, proof of cohabitation by the accused, as husband or wife, or the acknowledgment of the party accused of the existence of the marital relation of husband or wife, shall be sufficient to sustain the prosecution. The bill also proposes to suppress the so-called Legislature of Deseret.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MARTIN WEISS, of Utica, hanged himself, yesterday forenoon, during mental depression.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia from small-pox, last week, were 198, being a decrease of 34 from the previous week.

A. H. KETCHUM, proprietor of a livery-stable in Utica, N. Y., died in an apoplectic fit on Saturday morning.

JOHN HENRY, a laborer, was killed in Utica by the fall of a bank on Saturday evening. His body was crushed beyond recognition.

MICHAEL LAUGHLIN, of Utica, was found dead in an out-house yesterday forenoon. He had died in a fit.

A fire last evening damaged the house of LUCY STONE, occupied by Mr. BOUTWELL, on Boutwell-avenue, Dorchester, Mass., to the amount of $8,000.

The express-train from Montreal, via Springfield, yesterday was delayed eleven hours by running off the track and into a bank above Holyoke, Mass. No one was injured.

An Albany dispatch says the body found in the East River, New-York, on Saturday morning, was that of WILBUR F., son of Hon. JOSEPH RAMSEY, of that city.

THOMAS WELCH, aged about forty-five, a resident of Rondout, fell dead while walking in the street, yesterday afternoon, it is supposed from heart disease. He was a laboring man, and leaves a large family.

Inauguration of Gov. Booth of California—Praiseworthy Conduct of Gov. Haight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The conduct of Gov. HAIGHT at the inauguration of Gov. BOOTH is highly applauded by all classes. Accompanied by his Secretary and personal military staff, Adjt.-Gen. CASEMAN, Major-Gen. COBB, Gen. HEWSTON, Gen. HOWELL and staffs, with an escort of infantry, cavalry and artillery nearly 1,000 strong, he waited on Gov. BOOTH at his residence, took him in his carriage to the Capitol, presented him to the audience, and after the inaugural address attended him to the Governor's rooms, then escorted him home, and they attended the military banquet together in the evening.

Four Men Stabbed.

At an early hour yesterday morning a party of nine men, while on their way to their respective homes, became engaged in a general row at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, during which knives were drawn and freely used. Several officers appeared on the scene, and brought the affray to a close by arresting the whole party and taking them to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where the injured men were attended by Dr. ORTON. It was found that PATRICK and JOHN O'DONNELL, of No. 18 Desbrosses-street, received severe stab-wounds in the back; THOMAS COTTON, of 8 No. Carolina-street, was stabbed in the arm, and JAMES MCMAHON, of No. 341 Greenwich-street, was slightly wounded in the side. They refused to make any complaints, but Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday committed them on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Sudden Death of Clergyman.

Rev. Dr. E. Y. HIGBEE, of Trinity Chapel, aged seventy years, and late of No. 32 West Thirty-second-street, was found dead in his room, yesterday, at noon. He went to bed in apparent good health, and as he did not appear at breakfast, a messenger was sent to his room, who found the door locked. The door was forced open, when the reverend gentleman was found lying on his face on the floor. Upon raising the body it was found that life was extinct.

Fire in Warren-Street.

At 2:40 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the five-story brick building, No. 70 Warren-street, occupied by WOODRUFF, SPENCER & STOUT, wholesale dealers in groceries. The building extended through to No. 20 College-place, which was also occupied by the above firm. Damage to stock about $2,500. Damage to building, $2,000. Amount of insurance not ascertained.

Negro Testimony in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* which, for a long time, stood alone among the Democratic papers of Kentucky in the advocacy of the admission of negro testimony in the Courts, in a recent issue says:

"Assuredly when we remember the outrageous intolerance which less than three years ago proposed to outlaw Democrats for the bare discussion of negro testimony, and compare it with the present state of the public mind on the subject, we should derive a useful lesson in liberalism. The question, in its most serious aspects, has long gone pretty much by default in our State Courts. It will scarce be debated in the Legislature, we take it. The coming Bar meeting will recommend it among other needful law reforms, and thus, after years of struggle and wrangle, we shall get rid of a question which should never have divided us, but should have been disposed of inside the first session before which it appeared."

Another Stabbing Case.

While in the saloon, No. 663 Eighth-avenue, yesterday, an altercation took place between EDWARD MANNING and PHILIP SAXTON, during which MANNING stabbed SAXTON over the right eye, causing a severe wound. The injured man was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct, and his wound dressed by Dr. RABUG. MANNING was arrested and locked up.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Excitement in Madrid over President Grant's Message.

The Government Determined to Maintain a Firm Attitude.

More About the Condition of the Indians.

The Flat-Heads and Whites Living in Harmony.

Intense Cold Weather Prevailing in France.

Disagreement Between Thiers and the Orleans Princes.

FRANCE.

Intense Cold—The Seine Frozen Over—Thiers and the Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The weather here is intensely cold, and the mercury to-night indicates 21½ degrees below zero, centigrade. The river Seine is tightly frozen over, and a heavy fall of snow impedes railroad traffic. There is a complete disagreement between President THIERS and the Orleans Princes respecting the right of the latter to their seats in the National Assembly.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Excitement in Madrid over Gen. Grant's Message—The Czar's Speech—Cholera.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Tremendous excitement prevailed in Madrid upon the receipt of President GRANT'S Message relating to the Cuban difficulty. The Government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude, and reinforcements of 4,000 men, two additional Generals, and four iron-clads will be immediately dispatched to Cuba.

A sensation was created in Berlin by the Czar's speech at the Georgenfest, which is regarded as an end to French hopes, and a guarantee of peace in Europe.

The cholera has broken out in Alexandria, Egypt.

THE INDIANS.

Bitter Root Valley Reservation—The Flat Heads and Whites Dwelling in Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. CLAGGETT, the newly-elected representative from Montana, is endeavoring to secure a legal title to the Indian lands in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana Territory, for the white settlers now on that reservation. This valley is on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, about ten miles long by eighty miles wide, and, owing to its running north and south, and low depression in a section of country of high altitude, is of great value for the production of wheat, barley and other cereals, and many varieties of orchard fruits. The Flat Head Indians have lived there for centuries, and have always been friendly to the whites, allowing them to settle among them, and sharing the valley with them. The reservation was set apart by Gov. STEVENS in 1855, with a proviso that, if the President saw proper he could secure it as a permanent abode for the Indians. The prospect that the Northern Pacific Railroad will pass near the reservation, makes the lands much sought after by the white settlers. The Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Board of Indian Commissioners have the subject under advisement, and with the aid of Mr. CLAGGETT will probably perfect a bill to be placed before Congress, and which, while protecting the rights of the Indians, will enable the settlers to secure a legal title to the lands they now occupy.

CUBA.

Quarantine of English and German Ships at Havana—Personal.

HAVANA, Dec. 10—The quarantine observation of vessels from England and Germany has been reduced to three days. The steamship *Columbia* sailed at noon to-day for New-York. M. A. DE LA FOREST, the French Consul-General at New-York, is a passenger.

FIRES.

A Lunatic Asylum Burned—Destruction of a Block in Rockville, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Dr. CHIPLEY'S private lunatic asylum, near Lexington, Ky., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 10.—A fire at Rockville, Ind., on Friday night, destroyed the buildings on the east side of the public square. The fire originated in the dry-goods store of W. H. HARDING, and is supposed to have been accidental. The principal losers are W. H. HARDING, $35,000; insured for $25,000. BATES & BROWNING, dealers in drugs, $10,000; insured for $8,000. There were other smaller losses amounting as far as known to $6,000, with $2,500 insurance. Several others were burned out but their losses are not known.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10.—Three barns and two tobacco sheds, with their contents, including five cows and three other cattle, belonging to G. B. FILLEY, of East Windsor, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Saturday night. Loss, $7,000; insurance $3,000, divided between the State Mutual, of this city, and Roger Williams, of Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Kuklux Trials—The State Finances.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—In the Federal Court, on Saturday, the Government entered a *nolle prosequi* in the first indictment against BEALTON and others, and presented a new indictment charging murder. This brings up a question expected to go for decision to the Supreme Court. The objections of the defense to the new indictment were overruled, but they were given until Monday to examine the indictment. The defense argue that prisoners who plead guilty should be lightly punished under the fourth section of the Kuklux bill, but the prosecution claims the sentence should be ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine, under the sixth section.

No decision has been reached on the State House of Representatives bill introduced for the repeal of the sterling funding act. Gov. SCOTT and Treasurer PARKER have ordered $6,000,000 sterling bonds in the hands of the American Bank Note Company to be sent to Columbia, where they will be canceled. In official circles the financial excitement is subsiding and a united effort is being made to restore the State credit.

Amusements—Promise of the Night.

"Mignon" will be the opera at the Academy of Music this evening...."The Streets of New-York" will be acted at the Grand Opera-house this evening, with Mr. FRANK MAYO as *Badger*....At Wood's Museum, "The Streets of New-York" will also be the play.

FRANCE.

German Sentiment Toward the Republic—French Evasion of Responsibility—The Case of M. Place—The Attacks Upon Americans—A Refutation of Charges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 24, 1871.

No one can now read the German journals without being struck by the growing change in them, and the many evidences they contain of an increasing hatred for the French among people of all classes. No one in any position could fail to understand why this feeling has arisen, nor could any honest man find words of blame for it. The first feeling of the Germans was one of contempt because the French nation did not knows how "to take its licking like a man," but making allowances for the temperament of this people and their very natural irritation, the Germans waited with patience for that irritation to die away. But the French journalists and book-writers have kept up a petty feeling of spite until they have exceeded all bounds of patience, and a feeling of deep and settled hatred has followed the first feeling of scorn and contempt. To accuse the Germans of many outrages during the war was well enough, for they did commit a vast number of outrages which could only be excused by the hatreds engendered by a state of war, but to make the Germans responsible for the effects of the incapacity of JULES FAVRE and TROCHU was carrying the thing a little too far.

FRENCH EVASION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Yet the characteristic of the French is to put the blame of their own faults and follies upon someone else. An attempt was made to fasten the blame of the Commune upon our shoulders, and Mr. WASHBURNE was accused of encouraging the insurrection. That failed most signally, and since there has been found but one means of attacking Americans. There were most shameful speculations in the purchase of arms in New-York, and as the Germans could not well be accused of that, it was necessary to find a victim somewhere. The choice fell upon Mr. REMINGTON. Some time ago I wrote of Consul-General PLACE, and said he had been acquitted of the charges against him, but such was not the case. It was another instance of making a very small suit, which he won, cover all the charges made in the Assembly report. This might have succeeded in deceiving nearly every one, as it did me, had not M. PLACE or his friends gone too far. They held up that official as a martyr, because he was a Bonapartist, and declared that the frauds of which he had been accused, and "just acquitted," were entirely committed by Mr. REMINGTON. The abuse heaped upon us was something outrageous, but as Mr. REMINGTON was not here to reply, we could only judge by analogy, and according to probability. After examining the case on its own merits, I pronounced the charges untrue, and the proof is now in my hands. I make no accusation against M. PLACE, but I do show the outrageous manner in which the French and their journals have tried to work up a case against the Americans.

THE CASE OF M. PLACE.

The secret report of the Commission has just been shown me, and, although not permitted to take it away with me, some passages were read for me to take down in phonography. I am aware that it is contrary to the rules to publish this testimony, and no one could do it here without laying himself liable to the law, but since these false charges have been made, I do not hesitate to take any means of refuting them. M. PLACE is before the Committee to answer for his conduct. He is called upon to account for several commissions on his purchases, which have been denounced to the Government by the regular agent of the Government, Mr. REMINGTON, and proven by other witnesses.

M. RIAUT, the Reporter—Your own commission, claimed by you, is two per cent. Then, that supplementary commission (to the agent) amounted alone to the sum of 360,701 francs 70 centimes, or $77,570 26, counting at 4 francs 65 centimes, was, you assert, for a simple surveillance which any employe of the Consulate could have exercised?

ANS. M. PLACE—I could not leave my office. I had need of some one to take my place outside in order to accelerate the purchases, shipments, &c. In the United States all that has to be paid for.

M. LE PRESIDENT—*Ainsi*, we find in these transactions a consul receiving his regular salary; above that he claimed a commission of two per cent. for himself; then he accords to one of his people a commission of one per cent., a man who had already fifteen or sixteen cents per gun, then other incidental commissions, and the only authorized agent of the Government, Mr. REMINGTON, does not appear at all.

M. PLACE—You oblige me to say what I think of Mr. SQUIRE. He was drunk that day, and did not come to his office until 1 o'clock. As he often went to Ilion to see his wife, I had need of M. CHAVITEAU to watch him.

M. BASTARD—You found it very simple, then, to allow yourself a commission of two per cent., then one per cent. to M. CHAVITEAU, then again another commission to your employes. You were not alarmed until you saw to what a sum these commissions rose.

(M. PLACE claimed that he thought he had a right to the commission of two per cent., because that was his charge on purchases made in Italy when Consul there, but it transpired that the Government refused at several different times to allow that commission. M. PLACE presented his bill to the Secretary for War, who refused to pay it.)

M. JOUBERT—M. CHAVITEAU asked you for certain profits, or benefits. You replied: "That is no business of mine; I don't want to know anything about these manoeuvres." But you knew that M. CHAVITEAU was receiving about fifteen or sixteen cents per gun and per thousand cartridges. You—a French official—you allowed as if it were very simple—these commissions of all sorts, knowing that all of these profits necessarily raised the price of the arms.

M. PLACE—These gratuities did not raise the price of the arms, since they came from the profits of the vendors.

This statement was disputed. An agent had promised CHAVITEAU and M. PLACE twenty-five cents per gun, but no sooner had Mr. REMINGTON heard of the transaction, and that a large sum had been paid, than he stopped it. CHAVITEAU sued for the remainder. Mr. REMINGTON was at Tours when his agent wrote to him, through the Consulate, of this transaction, but the letters did not reach him. The sum of 160,833 francs had been paid before he heard of it, and stopped it by telegraph. M. PLACE said that he was not called upon to explain the loss of the letters.

M. RIAUT—The twenty-five cents produced a sum of 488,504 francs, of which 160,833 francs were paid by Mr. SQUIRE to CHAVITEAU before stopped by Mr. REMINGTON. After that he prevented any further payments to CHAVITEAU, which gave rise to a suit. At the same time CHAVITEAU continued to receive from M. PLACE twenty-five cents per gun, which he (M. PLACE) put down to the account of the Committee on Arms.

M. PLACE—I did not know any of these details.

THE PRESIDENT—Then you carried with your authority as Consul-General the commissions of two per cent., one per cent., fifteen cents, twenty-five cents, and any commission *quelconque*. You were silent about such facts in which we find your agent, CHAVITEAU, mixed up. What explanation can you give?

M. PLACE claimed not to have understood the matter, and to be ignorant in the matter of arms.

M. RIAUT—You claim not to have spoken with CHAVITEAU about the twenty-five centimes; that is inadmissible, when you had daily interviews with him, and set him to spy upon Mr. SQUIRE.

M. PLACE—It never occurred to me to speak to him about it.

M. RIAUT—In your orders, in the first sentence, I find: "Consult Mr. REMINGTON—*entendez-vous avec M. Remington*—to buy Gatling guns and also Spencer rifles."

M. PLACE—I divided the order into two parts, and interpreted it to mean, "Consult Mr. REMINGTON about the mitrailleuse," but I thought I had a right to conclude that I could have the rifle for myself. Anybody would have done the same.

THE PRESIDENT—You say you paid a high price, thirty-three per cent. above Mr. REMINGTON, because not an expert in arms. *Raison de plus* for consulting him, since he would have covered your responsibility, and you would have carried out your orders and fulfilled the conditions imposed upon you by your Government.

M. PLACE replied as before, that he thought himself bound to consult Mr. REMINGTON about the first clause, the Gatling guns, only.

The DUC D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUEIR—But the dispatch of Oct. 8 forbade you, in the most formal manner, to make purchases alone, and you found it necessary to divide your orders into paragraphs in order to suppress a peremptory interdiction?

M. PLACE insisted that such was his belief.

M. RIAUT—But after dividing your orders into paragraphs for the purpose of having one of the contracts for yourself, without the aid or knowledge of M. REMINGTON, believing that you were only bound to consult him about the Gatling gun, you buy them also without his knowledge, paying thirty-three per cent. above his prices. How do you explain that?

M. PLACE—Mr. SQUIRE was absent, and I thought it was immediate. I had to act at once. I do not want to accuse Mr. SQUIRE, but he has a habit of getting drunk, and I was struck from the first with the extreme slowness with which he executed his instructions.

M. RIAUT—Well, on that ground, you said that Mr. SQUIRE was absent for several days. I can tell you the number of days—just forty-eight hours. That was the 13th of October. You sent the mitrailleuse on the 15th of November; that is to say, you took a month in order not to wait forty-eight hours. A delay of that time could have been no loss, since you wait a month before sending the guns.

M. PLACE dwelt upon the uncertain habits of Mr. SQUIRE.

M. RIAUT—You paid an excessive price for rifles worth about twenty francs.

M. PLACE—The American Government paid $20 a-piece for them.

M. RIAUT—I have telegraphed to Washington to inquire about that, and I have received a reply from the Assistant Secretary for War. "In truth," he says, "$20 were paid at first, when the war begun, but the guns were soon after found to be worthless, and the Government had all the trouble in the world to sell them for $8 in paper, or 25 or 26 francs; yet you paid 97 francs apiece for them, at a time when they had been thrown aside as useless by the American Government, and when it was trying to get rid of them at any price."

M. PLACE replied that he was not an expert, that he did not understand English, and that he had entire confidence in the house with which he was dealing.

M. RIAUT—And yet by obeying your orders you could have learned the truth from Mr. REMINGTON.

The examination returns to the operations of CHAVITEAU. M. PLACE said that he knew CHAVITEAU was making profits, and when asked if CHAVITEAU was not making money with both hands, replied: "I only know of the commission of three per cent. As for the rest it did not concern me. If he had fifteen or sixteen cents outside, it was because he had been of service to Mr. SQUIRE, who has the fault of getting drunk, and of not being often at his post." (In his examination, Mr. REMINGTON refutes these charges against Mr. SQUIRE, paying a tribute to his energy, skill, and to his services during the war.)

THE PRESIDENT—From which it results that CHAVITEAU was paid by the Consul-General to play the spy upon Mr. SQUIRE, and he, in turn, pays CHAVITEAU, who is thus at the same time, an agent of the Consul and of the man he is set to watch.

Mr. REMINGTON stated that the fifteen cents were placed upon the price of the arms—another charge upon the State; and, as for the twenty-five cents added also, Mr. REMINGTON was indignant at the idea, and refused to touch a sou of it. Besides, as agent of the Government, he was promised five per cent., but voluntarily reduced it to one-half or more, when he saw to what sums it amounted.

I will go no further. The President pays a very handsome tribute to Mr. REMINGTON, and it is to his explanations that is due the saving of half a million or more, for which suits were entered. Without expressing any opinion as to this matter, except to say that I think I have proved both Mr. FREAR and Mr. REMINGTON innocent of the charges against them, upon which severe attacks upon all Americans were based, I leave this little record to be studied beside the exposures of the New-York Ring. Let me add that this is authentic, and taken from the recent report, entitled: "*Pièces Justificatives du Rapport sur les Opérations de M. V. Place,*" *ancien Consul Gén. à New-York; Procès-Verbal des séances de la Commission.* ASHBY.

ITALY.

Royal Visitors in Florence—The Change of Capital—The Attitude of the Pope—France and Rome—The Manufacture of Sugar—The Route to the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

We have had in Florence for a few days past all the members of the family of the Sovereign now resident in Italy, and in a day or two Rome is to see reunited there the same royal company. The life of the Princes, like that of the Ministers, is for the present somewhat Bohemian, and today here, and to-morrow there, is but following the necessity of the hour. One week the King holds a Cabinet Council in the Pitti Palace, and at another time meets his Ministers in the Palace of the Quirinal Hill. Some of the great officers of State still have their official residences here, while others have succeeded in finding accommodations in the new capital. Some dread the barrack-life of the Eternal City, and put off going there as long as possible.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

Will the Pope go, or will the Pope stay, continues to be asked by those who find every week some new reason why there should be a change in the position of affairs in the Vatican. The visit of the King and hereditary Prince, which is to be prolonged beyond former precedent, is what gives a new shock to clerical susceptibilities. The stately roof which has covered so many conclaves of the pilfered palace of the Quirinal Mount, is to shelter for part of the Winter those whom the Pontiff has put under ecclesiastical ban. Across the broad interval covered by modern Rome, there is an uninterrupted view, and the windows of the Vatican will be shut with a sullen frown upon the laughing festivities of Monte Cavallo. For the rest, there is no probability that the Pope will leave the Vatican until his remains are carried to the rich sepulchral chapel, several years ago prepared to receive them, under the high altar of Santa Maria Maggiore.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The dispute is still going on about the words used by the Pope to the Count D'HARCOURT. The Jesuits find that a foreign embassy accredited to the Vatican has its inconveniences, and that it is necessary to watch the Holy Father, for in the honesty of his heart he may let drop words in his talks with foreign Ministers which no one can be sure will be pigeoned-holed forever in diplomatic archives. With the ups and downs of kingdoms, empires, republics, and the Papacy, there is no secret thing that may not come to the light of newspaper publicity.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

Taking advantage of the successful example of France, Belgium and Germany, Italy is going to make an effort and see what she can do in the cultivation of the beet-root for the manufacture of sugar. The people are great coffee-drinkers, and the higher classes are rapidly becoming tea-drinkers also; a proof of the progress of Northern innovations, or as one may phrase it, of Northern civilization. It is at least a proof of the increasing demand for substances for sweetening. For several years the cultivation of the beet has been talked about, but it has not yet been attempted on a large scale, or with the present object in view. Four years ago a company obtained from the Roman Government of that time, a charter, with liberal concessions, and built a sugar factory at a place called Castellaccio, not a great many miles from Rome. The experiment was successful, and the company has divided from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of annual profits. The next step is the formation of a company with a capital of ten millions of francs, absorbing the establishment already in operation, with all its rights and privileges, and with the assistance of Government laying out a plan for cultivating on the Agro Romano the sugar-beet on so large a scale that in a few years Italy may become as independent of tropical countries for a supply of sugar as are at present France and Belgium. It is ascertained by experiment that the soil of the Roman Campagna is admirably adapted to the growth of beet-root, and thousands of acres can in a short time be put under cultivation. The yield of saccharine matter is seven per cent., and the whole of the residue, whether of pulp or sprouts, can be used for the feeding of cattle and the enrichment of the soil. Agricultural laborers are at hand to meet the most extended demand, and all necessary appliances are within the reach of an association organized with intelligence. The quantity of sugar brought into the country every year is put down at a value of 150,000,000 francs. If the present enterprise succeeds, this amount can be saved to the industries of the country, and directly and indirectly become an important source of enrichment.

THE ROUTE TO THE CAPITAL.

Florence has been fretted because the Minister of Public Works has found a shorter way of getting from the great northern towns to the new capital. Something like an hour is saved by taking, in the through trains, the route by Ancona or Falconara, and leaving Florence a great way off the main line. A newspaper has complimented the Minister with the title of Duke of FALCONARA—the name of a squalid little suburb—which distinction he will probably carry for the rest of his life. The time between Florence and Rome is reduced to nine hours, and if it can be crowded down to eight the foreign portion of the traveling public in Italy will have less cause to complain. The hotels and boarding-houses are now full of the Winter visitors to Italy, of whom Americans make up a large proportion. Some come to establish themselves not only for the whole season but for a series of years. The study of music and languages can be carried on more advantageously here than in other parts of Europe. ANGELICO.

OUR FERRIES.

Something About the Water Communications with the Metropolis.

Comparison of the Merits of the Various Lines Running to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Elsewhere—Mismanagement, Filthy Cabins and Irregular Trips the Story of the Day.

There are twenty-six ferries from this City. Fifteen ply to the Long Island shore, seven to the New-Jersey shore, one up the Hudson, two to Staten Island, and one to Mott Haven and Harlem.

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the passenger and freight-traffic done by them, which is enormous and increasing. The value of this mode of transit is very great, especially to the metropolis and the State, but in some instances, owing to the most gross perversion of the franchise in the hands of unscrupulous monopolists and their outrageous mismanagement, immense advantage is tending to the State of New-Jersey. Every year there is a vast increase in the exodus of settlers from Brooklyn to the Jersey shore and inland towns. A great deal of this is due to the superior management of the ferries. While there are defects in some, the majority of the New-Jersey ferries are altogether better than the others. The boats are better, the trips more regular, and ferry-house, dock and every accommodation for travelers is superior. The Pennsylvania Central ferry, from the foot of Liberty-street, has most magnificent, spacious, cleanly-kept and well-lighted steamers, all of them being new, or nearly so, and staunch enough to withstand the fiercest storms. The trips are regular, the time excellent, and the passengers, (who mostly are commuters or residents along the railroad routes, diverging from the Communipaw landing, on the other shore,) seem perfectly satisfied. It is a luxury to enjoy the feeling of comfort, elegance and safety imparted during a trip on these superb steamers. The motion is easy, smooth and quiet, and the great cabins are cheerful for those who talk or read, at night or day. The ferry-houses are as substantial and well kept. The waiting and retiring rooms are comfortable, attractive, and decently attended to.

The New-Jersey Central Ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, runs boats to the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City. It is the main route to the City there, and carries thousands of passengers, daily commuters, and teams to and from the Central and Philadelphia Railroads, the City and suburbs. The steamers are large, and in nearly every instance believed to be in good condition. The ferry-houses and cabins, however, are not as pleasant or well kept as they should be, and the frequency of trips between 10 o'clock and midnight should be increased. Considerable complaint has been made on these points. The profits of the Company are enormous, and nothing but insatiate greed for money can be the reason of their niggardly policy.

The Pavonia (Erie Railroad) Ferry, from the foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets, ply to the northern end of Jersey City, and run in connection with the trains. Some of the boats are substantial and elegant, but a great deal of complaint is made about the poor time and irregularity of the trips. The ferry-house accommodations are good.

The Hoboken Ferries, from the foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, have some good and some "otherwise" boats. Those running to the lower point, in connection with the Morris and Essex Railroad trains, give tolerable satisfaction. Those plying to Hoboken City centre are often bitterly complained of on account of their condition, time and irregularity. If what the passengers say is true, there is ample room for reform.

The new branch of the New-Jersey Central Ferry, from the foot of Desbrosses-street, to the foot of Montgomery-street on the other side, has some excellent boats. The ferry-house on this side is a spacious, costly and elegant structure. What has been said of the main route applies equally to this.

The Weehawken Ferry, from the foot of West Forty-second-street, is very much complained of for many defects. If half of what is said is true, there should be an investigation at once.

The Staten Island ferries, from the foot of Whitehall-street and from Pier No. 19 North River, need but a few words to be disposed of. Bearing the circumstances of the *Westfield* explosion, as well as the many points in the Coroner's investigation subsequently in mind, all that need to be said is a repetition of the words of a survivor and eye-witness; "just look at the boats yourself, and make up your own opinion!" [This applies to those running from Whitehall-street.] The steamers that run to the west shore, from Pier No. 19, have a singular resemblance to Noah's ark, only that they are not as tidy or comfortable.

ANOTHER WESTFIELD.

But of all things in the way of ferry-boats that ever were seen are the craft that ply from the foot of East Ninety-second-street to Astoria. One is called the *Sunswick*, and is the most wretched-looking vessel imaginable. A little shanty, smeared over with paint, perched upon a great wash-tub is the nearest likeness that can be used in print. A wheezing old engine is located in its centre, and moves the incongruous mass with uncertain speed. The TIMES reporter endeavored to ascertain its age and condition. None on board could tell the former, but claimed it was a "first-class steamer," which provoked a guffaw of laughter from a group of colored bystanders. A passenger, however, said: "It has come down to us from a former generation; it is 'three-score and ten,' and a little punch from some vessel, an ice-cake, or if the engine fails and the 'hell-gate' tide sweeps it down against the rocks some time, you will see what its condition is. It isn't fit to carry a cat across." The whole aspect of the craft is wretched in the extreme.

The Union Ferries to Brooklyn, from Whitehall-street (South Ferry) to Atlantic and Hamilton avenues, from Wall-street to Montague-street, from Fulton to Fulton streets, from Catherine slip to Main-street are important lines, and are by all odds the best equipped, furnished and managed of any on the East River. But in no respect are they what they should be. They are not as good or convenient as the Jersey City ferries either in respect to the boats, waiting-rooms or time. The ferry houses have been greatly improved, and many of the numerous boats are staunch and nearly new. But paint and polish cannot conceal possible defects, and if a thorough test of some of the hulls and machinery was made today startling revelations possibly might be made. There is great need for more cheerful, tidy and comfortable waiting-rooms. The miscalled "gentlemen's cabins" are oftentimes positively filthy, the floor being slippery with tobacco-spittle, and the atmosphere close, rank, almost poisonous with the misty smoke from scores of pipes and cigars. The seats are not properly attended to, and in no respect are these dens decent for gentlemen to enter. There is no reason why smokers and spitters should be allowed in either cabin; both should be decent and available for ladies and gentlemen. In wet and wintry weather the floors are sloppy, and the air frequently cold, or roasting hot, as though no one was employed to attend to cleanliness and ventilation. Perhaps, excepting the Fulton Ferry, there are many just complaints about the irregularity of trips late at night. The fare for foot passengers is two cents, just double the sum it should be, which militates as greatly against the welfare of both cities, especially of Brooklyn, as it does against the ultimate benefit of the Company. Although there are many philanthropic gentlemen among the stockholders, it is rated as a soulless corporation, and needs the legislative lash to hasten reform.

THE FULTON FERRY.

One of the impositions practiced on the public by the management of the Fulton Ferry, which is productive of severe suffering during the Winter months, and of excessive annoyance all the year round, is the custom of running boats at irregular times and at long intervals after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. It is usually the case that on that night there are a larger number of persons crossing the ferry at a late hour than on any other night in the week; but through some strange desire to incommode the public, this particular time is taken for cleaning and otherwise repairing the boats. No one denies that the boats need to be cleand and repaired; but the Union Ferry Company have a sufficient number of them lying idle to fill the places of any that may be hauled off for these necessary purposes, and the public need not therefore be in the least incommoded. But this is not all. To those living in Brooklyn, whose business detains them in New-York until after 12 o'clock Sunday morning, the knowledge of the exact hour at which the ferry-boat leaves is very useful, as a stated time can be allowed to reach the ferry-landing in season to catch it. Under the present arrangement such a calculation is utterly impossible. The one boat that plies between the two landings at that hour of the night may leave at one time or at another, as best suits the convenience of the persons running therein; thus making the tired passenger wait in the cold, uncomfortable ferry house all the way from a quarter to half an hour. If it is possible to add anything to this discomfiture, which is certain to be keenly felt on a Winter's night, it is the consciousness that the cause of it is both unnecessary and illegal.

The Hunter's Point and Greenpoint Ferries ply from James-slip, East Thirty-fourth-street, East Tenth, and East Twenty-third-street. The boats are, to outward appearances, tolerably good; some are nearly new, but are not properly kept. The cabins and ferry-house accommodations are decidedly repulsive.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

Passengers crossing the East River from Grand and Houston streets, to South Seventh and Grand streets, Williamsburg, have to pay three cents fare, and no reduction is accorded in the morning and evening, like the Union Ferries. This rate of passage is extortionate, for the trips are short and the travel very heavy. A reduction to two cents on these ferries should be made, and even then the franchise would be valuable. The boats on these routes are too small and inconvenient, while the ferry-house accommodations are simply absurd, no protection being afforded the crowds of people who are compelled to wait for the boats. A common shed is dignified by the name of ferry-house, and that is all, the reception-rooms for male and female passengers being cramped in their dimensions, and not over-clean. The profits of the Company in these routes must be enormous. The boats do not make very frequent trips, once every ten minutes being the rule from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and twenty-five minutes the remainder of the twenty-four hours. Two boats running on each line in the day time and one at night. The principal source of revenue to the Williamsburg Ferry Company is found, however, in the Roosevelt-street and South Seventh-street line. Boats run here every ten minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and twenty minutes during the night. The one great advantage of the route to passengers is the extreme regularity of the boats, the time-table being carefully observed, so that patrons can always gauge their movements with certainty. But there are abuses on this line that should be corrected. The trips ought to be made twice as often, in order to properly accommodate the immense tide of pedestrian and vehicular travel flowing into the line, and the speed of the boats should be increased. The ferry-houses are also not what they should be. When the East River Bridge Company took possession of their New-York pier site, the Ferry Company was compelled to shift its quarters a little, and under the press of necessity erected what was deemed by the stockholders a very fine ferry-house. It is, however, only a huge barn, with very little protection against the weather, and the sapient architect actually omitted hoods over the bridges, which are consequently, in stormy weather, slippery and disagreeably wet. A system of gates has been adopted in order to check the rush of passengers in the mornings and evenings, and it is gratifying to record the fact, for otherwise there would be great danger to human life. The reception rooms are spacious but uncomfortable, and the painters in finishing the gentlemen's room, administered a liberal coating of sand to the wet paint on the seats, probably to save the paint, though the contrary effect is produced on the clothing of those who use the seats. This bit of economy is a most singular one, and needs explanation. One of the greatest nuisances on this Roosevelt-street line is the stoppage of the boats on Sundays during the hour between 2 and 3 A. M., the cause being found in the custom of the deck-hands in washing down the boats, inside and out, with a hose stream. Ceilings, walls, and the seats in the cabins are literally drenched with water, Winter and Summer, on these Sunday mornings, and passengers are compelled to endure the dampness, as best they may. The travel on these early morning boats is remunerative, as a large number of newspaper compositors are residents of Williamsburg, and the Long Island farmers find it a convenient route. Reduction of ferriage, a more frequent system of trips, a large bell (on the top of the ferry-house and not inside) may be considered the principal improvements called for, and should be made at once. Since the cold weather, the cabins of the night boats have been unnecessarily cold, and the neglect should be remedied immediately.

It is very likely that the Legislature, about to convene this Winter, will favorably entertain a petition and remonstrance from thousands of business men who now are annoyed by the prevalent ferry policy of mismanagement and extortion, and if a new scheme for more rapid and cheaper transit between this and the Long Island shores is presented it will very quickly assume practical shape. The entire East River ferry complaints deserve prompt attention and remedy.

Singular Recovery of Lost Letters.

The Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the recovery of two letters supposed to have been lost in the mails:

"On the 25th of November a letter containing a check for $1,000 was mailed from this city to a firm in Norwich. It was not received by the firm, and for several days the parties interested and the postal authorities have been busy in endeavors to trace it. Yesterday a letter was received giving the news of its discovery, under the following peculiar circumstances: 'I received your letter with another this afternoon, through the Post-office, in a package from a friend, who stated that a Mr. PERRY from Greeneville, purchased last Saturday an overcoat for his son, and that on inspecting the pockets after he reached home, he found the two letters therein, which he handed to this friend to deliver to me. On inquiry I learn that a young man who lives with me, and whom I often send to the Post-office to deliver and receive letters, bought an overcoat a day or two previous to the 25th ult., which did not suit him, and that on the evening of the 25th he exchanged with the clothing dealers for a better fitting one. The probabilities are that he went into the Post-office and got the letters and placed them in his overcoat pocket, and went from there to the clothiers and made the exchange of coats, leaving the letters in the pocket, where they remained until discovered by the next purchaser of the overcoat.'"

The Boston Wool Trade.

In the wool market we note a more active demand, as well as a little improvement in prices of some grades of domestic. This improvement has been brought about partly by the more favorable advices from abroad, which note a further advance in Colonial wools in the London market, and partly by the general disposition now manifested by manufactures to abandon the holding-off policy, and to secure supplies of staple with reference to their future consumptive requirements.

Manufacturers seem to believe that wool can be bought on better terms now than after the 1st of January, when money will be easier and holders less disposed to sell unless their views are fully met. Hence the former are on the alert, and quietly picking up all the desirable lots offering at about previous rates, though in some cases they are offering a little advance on these, especially for medium and extra grades of domestic fleece, which are scarce, and for which there is just now a lively competition among buyers, prices of the former ranging as high as 67c.@68c.

The finer grades of fleece are more firmly held, but have not yet advanced in the same ratio as the coarser descriptions. But as the prospect is now favorable for an active demand up to the close of the year, and that by that time very little of any kind will be left in the hands of dealers, the latter are very confident of realizing higher prices for their double extra and above grades.

Pulled Wools are coming in more freely, and with an increasing supply the upward range of quotations has been checked; but these are still relatively dear as compared with Fleece. California Wool is dull and neglected, the Fall clip, now coming forward, being of very poor quality. Foreign Wools are more quiet; but there is no abatement in the firmness of holders in view of the continued favorable advices. The late heavy sales here and in New-York were made partly to speculators, who bought up many desirable lots at less than the present cost of importation, and are now holding for a material advance.

Sales of Domestic for the week have been large, and foot up about 1,000,000 lbs.

In Foreign Wool, sales 7,800 lbs. Australian at 56c.; 60,000 lbs. Cape and Mediterranean on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Mestizer Pulled, 82c.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

A Review of the Case in all Its Bearings.

Forthcoming Evidence—Strong Circumstantial Case for the Prosecution—Origin of the Suspicion—Gen. Ketchum's Business Habits—The Lady Witnesses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sunday, Dec. 10, 1871.

As the trial progresses the inaccuracies of previously published statements regarding the nature of the testimony become more and more apparent. The truth is that the Ketchum side of the story, or rather the alleged circumstances on which the prosecution now mainly relies, have never been correctly printed. The Baltimore papers, printed at the scene of the tragedy, have, with excusable partiality for the lady prisoner, espoused the cause of the defense, and the writers who have discussed the subject before the public, have generally taken their cue from them. A close investigation of the facts alleged by the prosecution, however, shows a remarkably strong case of circumstantial evidence against the accused.

The testimony thus far presented is well enough understood to show that Gen. KETCHUM died in Mrs. WHARTON'S house by poison, and that there was a mercenary motive alleged to exist on her part—the fact that he held her note, past due, for $2,600, with three months' accrued interest—to warrant the suspicion that she was the poisoner. It is not generally known, however, but will in all probability very soon be developed in the testimony, that she not only claimed that the note had been paid, but demanded the return to her of four thousand dollars of five-twenty bonds which she alleges she had given to Gen. KETCHUM either to be transferred into ten-forties or for safe-keeping. She made this demand of CHARLES KETCHUM, the deceased's eldest son, and it resulted in an interview between her and Pay-master-General BRICE, whose wife is Gen. KETCHUM'S sister. CHAS. KETCHUM administered upon his father's estate; hence the demand on him by Mrs. WHARTON. There is a younger son, JAMES, who is not yet of age. When CHARLES took possession of his father's effects he very fortunately had a witness present in the person of Gen. JOHN H. EATON. It seems that Gen. BRICE advised him to this precaution, and requested Gen. EATON to act in this capacity. The reason for this fortunate foresight is evident in the fact that it was not known whether the General left a will, and it was to guard against the possibility of charges, such as Mrs. WHARTON'S friends now make, that Gen. EATON acted the part of friendship toward the son of his old comrade. Mrs. WHARTON'S charges are that CHARLES KETCHUM has the five-twenty bonds now in his possession, and that he has secreted them from her. She says it is as just and as reasonable for her to charge against the KETCHUMS the crime—if it were true it would be a crime—of conspiring to defraud her out of the bonds, by charging her with the General's murder, as it is for them to assert that she poisoned him to get rid of paying the $2,600 note.

The interview between her and Gen. BRICE was the first intimation that the friends of the deceased had of her claim against his estate. They had carefully collected his effects, and found them to correspond exactly with the schedule prepared by him on June 12, previous to his death. Both Gen. BRICE and Gen. EATON, who knew him intimately, represent him to have been a man of wonderful precision in his business affairs. He was accustomed each night to make a memorandum of his expenditures during the preceding day, which was so minute as to include even the amount or number of pennies he had given to the "colored beggars at the street corners." At the end of each month it was his habit to add the amounts of these memorandums together, and thereby determine his expenses. In fact, he was a remarkable man in this respect, and subjected himself to a great amount of labor by keeping without intermission this very exact diary of his finances. Whenever he collected interest, or made any change whatever in his assets, he made out a new schedule. He noted on his schedule the payment of notes due to him, or the interest thereon, and then made out another, showing the date of the future payments. The schedule of June 12 is brief and succinct, for his fortune was eminently all in cash capital, except the real estate that he had recently purchased in Washington. When it is brought to light, it will show that he held United States securities to the amount of $59,000, together with the note of his son, CHARLES, for $2,300 10, and Mrs. WHARTON'S note for $2,600, and that the interest due thereon, with dates of the time of payment, are carried out with scrupulous correctness. His friends say, and bring forward the foregoing facts regarding the nice manner of his business habits to prove it, that he would not have accepted the trust which Mrs. WHARTON alleges she placed in him, without giving her a receipt particularizing the amount and number of the bonds. She has no such receipt. They add, that from their knowledge of his character, they think he would have declined accepting such a trust.

Gen. BRICE told Mrs. WHARTON that he was under the impression that she was indebted to the estate and not the estate indebted to her. She positively asserted that she had given Gen. KETCHUM the bonds eighteen months before, or about three or four months after giving him her note. She added that she had taken up the note on the 16th or 17th of June, at Mrs. CHUBB'S house in Washington, and that she had destroyed it in Gen. KETCHUM'S presence. She stated further that she had no witnesses of this alleged fact; but asserted it as a positive truth. CHAS. KETCHUM believed her. Gen. BRICE did not, and found something in her manner, although she was intrepidly cool and imperturbable, to confirm a lurking suspicion that she was guilty of his friend's murder. He finally told her that if her projected visit to Europe depended on receiving those bonds she might as well abandon all idea of going, for she never would receive them. She then bid them good morning, remarking that inasmuch as her visit was one of business, and her time limited, she could not remain to pay her respects to the ladies of the family.

A few days subsequent to this Gen. BRICE received a note from Dr. WILLIAMS containing the result of the analysis of Gen. KETCHUM'S stomach, to which he replied giving his suspicions regarding Mrs. WHARTON, and the details of the foregoing interview. The result of that reply, as you are already informed, was the discovery of the motive for the murder, as now alleged by the prosecution, and the consequent indictment of the unfortunate woman by the Grand Jury of Baltimore County.

It is, perhaps, unjust at this particular juncture to allude to matters which seem to have a bearing against her, and which may not be included in the forthcoming testimony. The foregoing statements, however, are merely the connected tale which will be developed by the evidence of Gen. BRICE, Gen. EATON and CHARLES KETCHUM. The pitiful condition of the prisoner entitles her to the sympathy of friends and strangers up to the last moment of possible belief in her innocence, and she receives it from every male stranger who visits the Court-room. Not so with the visitors of her own sex, however, for they are, with rare exceptions, earnest believers in her guilt. This admitted fact gives the color of truth to the assertion that Mrs. VAN NESS, Mrs. HUTTON and Mrs. LONEY, the three sisters who were at her house in attendance on Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS during his illness, and Gen. KETCHUM, when he died, are exceedingly "bitter against her." From what little I know of their feelings in this respect, I think they do entertain an earnest desire for her punishment, because they have a deep-seated conviction of her guilt. But they had no part, whatever, in the origin of the proceedings or suspicions against her. They knew that VAN NESS had barely escaped death from poisoning, and that Gen. KETCHUM had died from the effects of poison in the house of their friend. Yet they had every confidence in her, and a firm reliance not only in her fast friendship, but in her eminent christianity. They suspected the servants, and when Mrs. LONEY secreted the punch tumbler in her pocket for the purpose of showing it to Dr. WILLIAMS, she told Mrs. WHARTON what she had done. They went upstairs together to Gen. KETCHUM'S room, and Mrs. WHARTON called Mrs. HUTTON out telling her that her sister wanted to see her in the room opposite. In that room the two sisters—Mrs. HUTTON and Mrs. LONEY, Mrs. VAN NESS not being present—discussed the matter together, and arrived at the conclusion, of which Mrs. WHARTON was at the time a supporter, that some of the servants had "done the foul deed." They took Mrs. WHARTON into their confidence, consulted with her about showing the sediment in the tumbler to Dr. WILLIAMS, and treated her from that hour forward, up to the time of the disclosures made to them by the Police officers, as a friend—aye, not only as a friend, but as a mother. When, however, Dr. WILLIAMS, Gen. BRICE, and the authorities, explained the case to them as it now stands made up for the prosecution, they changed their minds. Then, for the first time, they were enabled to recall incidents and circumstances which they had previously overlooked, and which now tend to confirm their belief of Mrs. WHARTON'S guilt. This statement is due to them, in view of the fact that they have been falsely represented as malicious persecutors of their former friend, and the further fact that, they being ladies of refinement and cultivation, they have no means at their command with which to refute the wide-spread aspersions of their motives.

The County Jail of Anne Arundel County, in which Mrs. WHARTON is confined, is a three and a half story brick building, out of which negro and other convicts make easy escapes by pushing holes through the soft walls. It is one of the oldest of the many very old buildings in this quaint old-fashioned town. Its outward appearance is as inappropriate to its inner uses as one could well imagine. It looks more like a small factory or a very old-fashioned dwelling than a prison. It is surrounded on three sides with a yard inclosed by a high brick wall, and fronts abruptly to the north on Calvert-street—you will seldom find anything in Maryland without the name "Calvert" attached to it. Since and during the war it has been well filled, as a rule, but is now comparatively empty, as, except Mrs. WHARTON, there are only seven prisoners within its walls.

Mrs. WHARTON'S cell is on the second floor, north-west corner, and directly opposite the apartments occupied by the family of the Sheriff. It is, nevertheless, a perfect cell, the only windows in it—two, overlooking the north—being barred, as well as the door, which is of thick, double plank, and has heavy iron bolts on the outside, and heavy padlocks with which to securely fasten it. The apartment is about thirteen by seventeen feet in size, and is carpeted and furnished by Mrs. WHARTON herself. From this room Mrs. WHARTON is daily conveyed to a carriage in the private or Sheriff's entrance of the jail, and thence driven to the Court-house. She returns to it in the same way, and is privileged to climb to the second floor by a private stairway, so that she is never seen by or comes in contact with the other prisoners. Her meals are sent from "Black's restaurant" at her own expense, and she is waited upon by a colored servant-girl, whom she has hired since her arrival here from Baltimore.

The view from the windows embraces the rolling country on the north side of the town, together with the straggling tenements of the poorer classes of people who reside in the suburbs. It is far from enticing. On the right, toward the west, you get a glimpse of the sombre monuments and tomb-stones in the Episcopal Cemetery, the flag waving over the United States Hospital in the dim distance, and immediately in front, the cupola of the Stanton school-house for colored people. A shallow stream, now partly frozen over, winds its narrow way throug a deep gully on the opposite side of the street, and a bleak common intervenes toward the west between her and a few private dwellings of respectable architecture.

On the mantle, directly over a very large and comfortable wood-stove, she keeps her Bible, Book of Common Prayer, and *Thoughts on the Services*, by COXE. There are no attempts to relieve the bare and dismal appearance of the newly white-washed walls by ornament or engravings. About the room are cologne, hair restorative and other toilette articles. The appearance of the room is cheerless, and is only relieved from actual bleakness by its neat and cleanly system of arrangement, which shows that the occupant is a woman of fastidious taste. Mrs. WHARTON is allowed to receive such visitors as she chooses to admit, and has received a number of old friends, including many ladies. In conversation, she seldom refers to her present misfortune, except to declare her ability to establish her innocence. She enters into the discussion of ordinary topics with great avidity, and were it not for her surroundings, one would soon forget the terrible charge now pending against her. She is regular in her devotional exercises, has a fair appetite, and seems satisfied that her incarceration will not be of long duration. She exhibits a spirit of restlessness at times, the very natural result of long confinement; but, all things considered, is wonderfully contented and patiently resigned to her fate.

Mr. WHITE, the Warden of the jail, is exceedingly attentive to her wants, as is also the Sheriff and his family. The colored prisoners, in the adjoining apartments on the same floor, seem to entertain great respect for her, and are remarkably quiet when she is in the building. B.

Gov. Gratz Brown on Civil Service Reform.

GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN expressed himself as follows on the subject of civil service reform in his message which was communicated to the Legislature of Missouri on Wednesday last:

"Within the sphere of my more immediate functions and especially in connection with appointments to office, I have assiduously endeavored to consult only the common welfare. Believing that any reform of the civil service must, as the laws are now framed, proceed primarily from the appointing power, the selections to fill vacancies have been made with a scrutiny as to the fitness of applicants rather than the political opinions they may have previously entertained. Thus commissions have been conferred upon citizens connected with each of the three parties, and the solicitude has been rather to find suitable abilities than a Republican, Democratic or liberal record. In boards of management invested with much authority, care has been taken not to exclude any of the large divisions of political opinion from a fair and moderate representation. No removals from place have been made since your adjournment, as none was demanded by any public interest. In a single case the resignation of a judicial officer has been requested. That, however, was in consequence of doubt as to the regularity and validity of the commission under which he held. The request was promptly complied with, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy. This general policy has provoked some unfavorable criticism from the Press, and has disappointed some applications urged by strong influences; but on the other hand it seems to have gradually commanded approval from the community at large. After all, however, it is only a partial remedy, and affords no sure reliance. Experience teaches that no one can altogether ignore personal influences in the effort to serve society, yet such elements are ever fraught with danger to good government, because they are apt to culminate in nepotism on the one hand, or a rabid political proscription on the other. No thorough cure can be effected which does not limit largely the appointing power to cases of emergency, or intimate executive relation, and refer other selections, especially all such as may be of a political character, to the people. Departmental officering, however, is the shame of the whole country, and there civil service reform has in fact became of such infinite importance as to dwarf in its demands many other issues that have held prominent place in public thought. The vast corruption which has crept into administration, the systematic engineering of schemes of plunder, the parade of party fealty by the most unworthy as a claim for positions by the most responsible, all demonstrate that any effective remedy in that sphere must be the work of legislation. When legislators themselves shall be ready to forego the use of patronage, it will be no difficult matter to adjust the details of such reform in selection, in compensation and in promotion, as will give pure and economical public service, and avert that great impending ruin which now threatens to bury our free government under an avalanche of spoliation."

RAILWAY REFORM.

Important Meeting of Property-Owners with Reference to Procuring the Lowering of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad.

The second meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last evening at WALDRON & LITTELL'S real estate office, on Third-avenue. There was a large attendance of property-owners and other citizens interested in getting the Fourth-avenue Railroad track above Forty-second-street so altered as to insure the safety of the people living in the neighborhood and others who have occasion to cross the track to restore the property bordering thereon to its proper value. Of late several lives have been lost and even while the meeting was in progress another victim had fallen, and it is alleged that numerous families are quitting the neighborhood for safer localities.

JOHN MCCOOL, President of the Association, was in the chair. After explaining the objects of the meeting, the Chairman called for the report of the Committee appointed at last meeting in reference to the subject of their meeting. The Secretary read the report as follows:

It is now an ascertained fact, about which, incredible and alarming as it is, there can no longer be any doubt, that the three great railroad corporations which have established their central depot on Fourth-avenue, entertain the deliberate purpose of running all the passenger and freight trains of the Harlem and New-Haven Roads, and nearly all the passenger-trains of the Hudson River and Central Roads along that avenue at locomotive speed, on the level of the City streets, through a compactly built and densely peopled section of the City. This purpose is evident from the fact that all the arrangements of the new depot have this end in view. All the tracks within it, and the seventeen tracks crossing the street and filling the avenue at and above Forty-fifth-street being laid on the level of the street.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that never before in any great city of the civilized world was such a scheme of running railroad trains at locomotive speed upon the grade of the streets for miles through a metropolis so much as thought of or proposed, much less attempted to be carried into execution.

The first thought of our citizens in view of such an attempt is not the incalculable injury to property; it is the danger it involves to life and limb. Already a terror prevails among the families residing in the vicinity of the avenue, caused by the danger to women and children from the running of the incessant trains, and it is an ascertained fact that families have in consequence removed to other and safer neighborhoods. And the danger is not confined to those only who live in the immediate vicinity. The conveyance of merchandise between the east and west sides, and the access to the Central Park from all that part of the City lying east of Fourth-avenue, is made difficult and perilous. On Wednesday last, a fast train coming in contact with a wagon at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street, killed the unfortunate driver. With lavish outlay the City has made the Central Park an attraction to the toiling thousands of the eastern Wards, yet the risk to be run in crossing the railroad tracks deters many from visiting it.

When permission was granted to the Harlem Railroad Company by an act of the Legislature passed April 25, 1831, to lay a double track from Twenty-third-street to Harlem River, the district through which it was to pass was an open country, with but few houses or inhabitants. Great changes have since taken place. The Central Park having absorbed nearly one and a half square miles of the available area of the City, and the space south of Fifty-ninth-street having been nearly all improved, population has been forced into the narrow districts lying between the Park and the Hudson River on the one side, and the Park and the East River on the other. In consequence, within the last few years, dwellings in the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards, lying east of the Park, through which the Fourth-avenue passes, have increased with unexampled rapidity. In the Nineteenth Ward within the past six years the number of buildings erected was 3,841, and in the Twelfth Ward during the same period the number was 1,623, the total number for the two Wards being 5,464, or nearly as great as for all the rest of the City during the same time, which was only 5,932. These dwellings are of the best description, and are built on the streets crossing the Fourth-avenue between Forty-second and Seventieth streets.

In marked contrast with the elegance of these finished streets is the avenue which crosses them. From its neglected condition it is obvious that it can never be available for any purpose but that of a railway, so long as the tracks are laid upon the level of the street. It is out of the question for any one to drive his horses along the avenue while trains are passing almost without intermission at rapid rates of speed.

Under these circumstances the question arises (if the people of the City of New-York have any rights in the Fourth-avenue as a thoroughfare) whether any safeguards have been thrown around those rights by law, and whether there are any remedies by which they may be enforced.

The ordinances of 1831 and 1832, permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to lay its tracks on the Fourth-avenue, coupled the permission with these conditions and restrictions: Firstly, It was to continue only during the continuance of the charter then held by the Company, that is, during a period of thirty years from April, 1831—which expired in 1861. (It is believed that the only act which can, in any way, be construed into a renewal of the permission, is the ordinance of 1858, allowing the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue for thirty years.) Secondly—If at any time the Railroad "shall constitute an obstruction or impediment to the ordinary use of any street or avenue, the Company shall provide a remedy satisfactory to the Corporation, or they may remove it." Thirdly—The land taken was to be used so as not to interfere with the use of the cross-streets. Fourthly—The Company was to make all such embankments and excavations "as in the opinion of the Common Council" were required to make the passage over the railroad at the "cross-streets easy and convenient for all the purposes which streets are usually put to;" and also "to construct all such drains and sewers" as their excavations rendered necessary. Fifthly—The right to prescribe the kind of power to be used and the rate of speed was expressly "retained and reserved."

The Fourth-avenue is the property of the City of New-York, bought and paid for in cash. It is held in fee, to be used "for or as part of a public avenue forever in like manner as the other public streets are, and of right ought to be." Such is the language of the law, (act of 1813, chapters 86 and 178.) For forty years the City has allowed the Railroad Company to use the avenue for five miles long and 140 feet wide to the virtual exclusion of the tax-payers, who bought and paid for it, and three great and wealthy companies hold possession of it, and claim its exclusive and gratuitous use for all time to come.

The enterprise of these companies, the services they render, the benefits they confer, no one wishes to undervalue. On the other hand it is undeniable that the primary and paramount purpose for which the Fourth-avenue, and the streets crossing, are held, is for public thoroughfares. We desire not only to reconcile these two interests, if possible, but also to remedy the existing evils, giving the railroads the utmost facility of access through the City to their Central Depot.

Let the tracks of the road be placed upon a sunken grade, so that the trains shall pass entirely beneath the level of the avenue and intersecting streets, upon the general plan presented in the report of Messrs. BRAQUE and HASWELL, civil engineers, which we submit herewith.

(Signed,) JOHN McCOOL, Chairman.
M. M. VAIL,
D. R. JAQUES,
JACOB COHEN,
CHARLES E. SIMMONS,
DEC. 9, 1871. ALFRED CONGER.

The Engineer's report recommends: First—To lower the track between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets to an average depth of eight feet below present grade of intersecting streets, the open space thus formed to be inclosed and protected, and crossed by a series of iron bridges of the full width of the intersecting streets, so as to form a continuation of such streets. Second—To give the Railroad Company six tracks from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, and four tracks from thence to Harlem River, said tracks from Forty-eighth-street to Yorkville, cut at Eightieth-street, to be sunk say twelve feet below present grade of intersecting streets. The road-bed will enter the tunnel at Forty-eighth-street and proceed through to about One Hundred and First-street, and thence to and through to Harlem to Harlem River by viaduct. The carrying out of this design would necessitate the lowering of main portion of the new depot to conform with the new grade, and would occupy fifteen months.

Appended to these reports was a series of resolutions looking to the enforcement of the people's rights, which were all unanimously adopted.

An executive committee of twenty-one (including the Chairman of the meeting) was then appointed, to work in accordance with the resolutions, and report at an early day on the plans suggested by the engineers. The following are the gentlemen of the Committee: D. R. Jaques, Shepherd Knapp, Dr. Chas. E. Simmons, Alfred Conger, Terence Farley, Joseph McCormack, —— Hudson, M. M. Vail, Richard Kelly, Charles Cornish, Robert McCafferty, Jacob Cohen, John M. Davidson, R. W. Martin, Jr., Michael Spence, Major Quincey, M. Twomey, Henry Burchell, John Cormack, Henry Grossmeyer, and John McCool, President.

JACOB COHEN, Alderman TWOMEY, Major QUINCEY, and D. R. JAQUES addressed the meeting.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.s.	110⅝	200	W. Un. Tel..b. c. c.	68⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,n.	113⅜	200	Adams Ex.	90
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114¾	100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	61
25,000	U. S. 6s, cur.	113⅝	100	U. S. Ex.	60
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old	63	300	do	60⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, def.	27¼	200	do	60¼
5,000	T. St. 6s, n..b. c.	66	7	do	59⅝
12,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	30	100	do..bet. call.	60
			200	do..b3.	60⅛
15,000	do	29¾	100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93
5,000	do	29¾	200	do..bet. call.	93
5,000	do..b3.	30	200	do..b3.	93
20,000	do	30¼	20000	N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c.	87⅞
2,000	Erie 3d	91½	200	Erie Railway	31⅛
2,800	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	89¾	100	do..b30.	31⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st	101	100	do..b3.	31⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	97½	400	do..bet. call.	31⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103¾	500	do..b60.	31¼
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st	91¼	100	Erie Railway Pf.	65⅛
10,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G. B.	79	200	Harlem	120
11,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	99½	100	Reading..bet. call.	115⅛
20,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	94	100	L. S. & M. So.	90⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	103	200	Union Pacific	27⅛
16,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	101¾	28	do	27
14,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	100	200	do..bet. call.	27⅜
12,000	N. J. C. 1st n.	103¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	61⅜
2,000	M. & S. P. 1st, I. D.	90	200	do..bet. call.	61⅜
13,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, Bs.	92	500	do..b3.	62
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88¾	25	C., C., C. & I.	87⅞
5,000	do	89⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	104
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d. b. c.	22	100	do..b30.	104⅛
1,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.	98	600	do..bet. call.	104
25	Met. Bank	138	100	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
9	Am. Ex. Bank	112	20	Mor. & Es.	96½
10	F. Nat. Bank	112½	100	St. L. & I. M.	59⅜
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	124¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	51⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24½	140	N. Y. & N. H.	145
100	Pacific Mail	48¾	15	Alb. & Sus.	93⅛
250	do	48½	10	do	93¼
300	do..bet. call.	48¾	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114½	100	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	93
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛	25	do	93
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	113⅝	10000	N. Y. C. & H. C. bet. call.	87⅛
5,000	do	114	100	Erie R.	31⅛
11,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛	200	do...bet. call.	31⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	83¼	1000	L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	91
3,000	M. St. 6s, '73 b. c.	101	200	do	91
4,000	M. St. 6s, '78 b. c.	101	200	do	91⅛
7,000	M. St. 6s, '83 b. c.	101	200	Union Pac....b. c.	27⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md.	42	200	Clev. & Pitts.	128
100	Quicksilver Pref.	30	100	Chi. & N. W.	61⅛
300	West. U. Tel..b. c.	68⅝	107	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	87¾
300	do	68½	200	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	48	100	H. & St. Jo. R.	51⅛
300	do...bet. call.	47⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Prf.	63
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57	100	P., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	97
100	do..b30.	58	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	64
50	U. S. Express	60			

MONDAY, Dec. 11—A. M.

During the week past the price of Gold fell to 109¼ ₱ cent., being the lowest point since the premiums first began to be seriously affected by the War for the suppression of the Rebellion early in July, 1862, after the seven days disasters before Richmond. Late in the week the price returned to 110@110¼ ₱ cent. owing in a measure to the willingness of a good many parties to close their Gold accounts or to provide for their immediate Gold wants, at the decline, and influenced also by the Cables from London regarding the critical condition of the Prince of WALES and the effect upon the English Funds. As the demand for Exchange, however, failed to be moved by the apparently anxious feeling in London, Gold became somewhat dull on Saturday and left off at 110 ₱ cent.

The Money market was a little unsettled through the week, partly by the "lock up" of balances from the free use of the Stock Exchange, and partly by the demand to carry Gold, which was unusually pressing on the large disbursements from the Treasury in redemption of United States 5-20s. Near the close of the week, 7 ₱ cent. was the prevailing rate.

In the general Trade of the City the movements, as usual early in December, were quiet, but prices in the Produce markets steady, and in Cotton, especially, quite firm. The receipts of Cotton were materially short of the corresponding week last season, and the exports unusually light, notwithstanding which the supply of Exchange appeared more than ample for the present demand. In foreign Imports the actual business doing is rather better than in last December, though the month, at best, is one of the dullest of the year, except in Goods affected by the shopping trade for the Christmas Holidays.

There was a marked business at the Stock Exchange, and at the offices of the prominent dealers in the Public Funds, in nearly all the United States Stocks, the demand being influenced by the reinvestment of the proceeds of the Stock of 1862 now being paid off by the Government. At the same time there is more than the usual demand from the best of the Savings Banks and Insurance Companies, which is not surprising and to be commended, in view of their recent experiences through the threatened City and County bankruptcy in New-York and the dreadful losses by fire in Chicago. The Savings Banks should have learned a lesson of prudence in the one case, and the Insurance Offices a warning against loose and unavailable investments in the other. It is unquestionably true that the trials of many of the Fire Companies, crippled by their Chicago losses, would have been much less severe, and, in some cases, less ruinous, had their assets been immediately available, without sacrifices, and, (most important of all,) without delay or the hazard of receiverships. But tempted by large rates of promised interest, and the chances of speculation, with which in their fiduciary trust they should have had nothing to do, their managers had for some years been running on Bond and Mortgage or Real Estate itself, and on City and County and Southern State Bonds, together with loans on Stocks of equally uncertain marketable or promptly convertible value, in place of holding the major portion of Government security, and the consequences are now being felt not only by suddenly bankrupted offices but by many of the Chicago policy-holders. The Life Offices have been running to the same extremes, and in some very prominent instances, from the most selfish as well as ambitious motives, and although their season of trouble from pestilence and death may be more remote than a Chicago conflagration, this contingency, or what would be equally damaging, the loss of popular confidence in the whole system, because of its abuses and insecurity in its highest places, might come upon them sooner than looked for.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,771,500
Increase in Specie	5,110,400
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	6,741,500
Decrease in Deposits	1,108,800
Increase in Circulation	15,900

	Dec. 10, '70.	Dec. 9, '71.	Dec. 2, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,183,000	$73,183,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$88,699,600	$88,699,600
Loans	268,147,282	294,088,400	292,316,900
Gold and Gold Notes	15,935,848	23,185,100	18,074,700
Other Legal Tenders	49,124,022	45,667,400	52,408,900
Deposits	194,181,355	222,405,700	223,514,500
Circulation	32,185,477	30,122,800	30,106,900
In Sub-Treasury	66,501,600	75,943,449	74,528,485

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 2, '71.	Dec. 9, '71.	Dec. 10, '70.
Deposits	$223,514,500	$222,405,700	$194,181,355
Circulation	30,106,900	30,122,800	32,185,487
Total	$253,621,400	$252,528,500	$226,366,832
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$63,405,350	$63,132,125	$56,591,708
Gold and Greenbacks	70,483,609	68,852,500	65,059,870
Excess	$7,078,250	$5,720,375	$8,468,162
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	6@7 ₱ ct.

The Bank return shows the large decrease of $6,741,500 on the Greenback average. Full one-half of this sum, if not more, may be ascribed to the "lock up" of Money by the Stock speculators for a fall in the market early in the week; the remainder to the calls for Currency from some of the Cotton ports of the South, and to a partial demand for the West. The "lock up," although in somewhat formidable proportions, was relaxed on Thursday, as an unsuccessful raid upon the Stock Exchange, since when Money has worked comfortably for borrowers at 7 ₱ cent. per annum. The Bank return, otherwise, shows a gain of $5,110,400 in the Gold average; an increase of $1,771,500 in Loans; a decrease in the general line of Deposits of $1,108,800, and an addition of $15,900 to Circulation. The lawful Money strength of the movement, as compared with last Monday, to Deposits and Circulation, is about $1,350,000 less, leaving a balance over the required 25 ₱ cent. of $5,700,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $5,047,939 as against $6,012,490 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,947,436 against $7,077,299 same week in 1870. The export of Gold and Silver, $345,224, against $800,468 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,162,725. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 21,024 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$33,010,576
February	31,992,723	October	30,039,895
March	38,448,670	Nov. 4	6,485,100
April	32,634,773	Nov. 11	6,323,017
May	34,146,019	Nov. 18	4,653,682
June	30,246,411	Nov. 25	6,891,411
July	30,865,304	Dec. 2	5,644,926
August	38,066,810	Dec. 9	5,047,939
Total since Jan. 1			$364,119,859
Same date 1870			288,693,622
Increase in 1871			$75,476,237

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	October	22,356,227
March	22,139,322	Nov. 1	4,918,236
April	18,930,047	Nov. 8	5,564,262
May	18,019,785	Nov. 15	4,793,905
June	18,596,138	Nov. 22	5,059,206
July	17,869,653	Nov. 29	5,042,547
August	19,510,337	Dec. 6	3,947,436
Total since Jan. 1			$224,987,260
Same date 1870			182,268,721
Increase in 1871			$42,718,539
Gold Dec. 9, 1871			110 ₱ cent.
Gold Dec. 10, 1870			110¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	September	$2,130,320
February	4,522,066	October	2,086,891
March	7,569,880	Nov. 4	483,161
April	9,593,029	Nov. 11	368,846
May	9,615,678	Nov. 18	629,666
June	6,004,738	Nov. 25	446,014
July	11,233,695	Dec. 2	556,614
August	2,701,287	Dec. 9	345,224
Total since Jan. 1			$62,511,340
Same date 1870			57,336,791
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,174,549

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,306,929	January	$16,668,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,856	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,576,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
Dec. 2	832,943	Dec. 2	337,000
Dec. 9	2,162,725	Dec. 9	921,049
Total, 1871	$148,415,742	Total, 1871	$81,579,039
Total, 1870	134,711,673	Total, 1870	84,769,464

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870. Week.	1870. Season.	1871. Week.	1871. Season.
Receipts	152,311	1,212,545	105,839	998,051
Exports	162,554	629,371	55,622	471,148
Stock on hand	....	434,136	....	411,888
Price Low Middling	....	15c.	....	19c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 10, '70.
American Gold	110¼@109⅞@110	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111⅛@111	108
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅛@115	110
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109⅝@110⅛	106⅞
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	103⅛@103⅜	92
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	91⅛@91⅜	80⅛
New-York Central	92⅞@93	91⅞
New-York Central Scrip	86⅞@87⅜	86⅛
Rock Island	103⅜@104@103⅞	108⅞
North-west Common	61⅛@61⅞	75⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅛@90⅛	85⅛
Reading	114⅞@115⅛@115	103⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛@42⅞	30⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛@54⅜@55	60⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@78	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞@64@63⅞	51⅛
Union Pacific	26⅝@26⅞@27⅛@27⅛	
Erie	30⅞@31⅞	24⅛
Western Telegraph	67⅞@69⅛@68@68⅞	46
Pacific Mail	46⅛@48⅛@47⅞	42⅛
Lake Shore	88⅞@91⅞@90⅞	92⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	82⅛@84⅞@83⅞	

The sales of Gold on Saturday were less firm than on Friday afternoon. Most of the business was done at 110 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 109⅞ and at 110⅛ ₱ cent. The Public Funds were again firm, with a further rise in 5-20s of 1867 to 115 ₱ cent. The Railroad speculation at the Stock Exchange was buoyant through the forenoon, Lake Shore selling freely at 91⅛@91½, and New-York Central at 93@93½ ₱ cent. There was a free demand for Erie, Ohios, North-wests, Rock Island and Union Pacific, all at an advance on Friday's transactions. In the afternoon, after the Bank return, prices gave way ⅛@½ ₱ cent. The Express Stocks were unusually firm through the day, Adams selling at 90, and United States at 60 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were steady.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	115
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅛	87⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118½	103⅞
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅛
North-west Preferred	90	89⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅞	68⅞
Erie	31⅞	31⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90⅛	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅛	83⅛

The market at the very close of dealings on Broad-street was dull and steady.

At the close of business the following prices were quoted for the various Public funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s currency	113⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

The prices of the Southern State Bonds were as follows, in the afternoon:

Tenn. 6s, old	68	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30
Tenn. 6s, new bs	68	S. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	26⅛
Va. 6s, new bs	68	Mo. 6s	98
Va. 6s, reg., old	52½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	95
Va. 6s, reg., '66	67	La. 6s, Levee bs	64⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '67	45	La. 8s, Levee, bs., '75	75
Va. 6s, Consol. bs	64⅛	Alabama 5s	65
Va. 6s, Deferred bs	27	Alabama 8s	100
N. Car. 6s, old	35⅛	Ark. 6s, Funded	51
N. Car. 6s, F. A., '68	21	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	44
N. Car. 6s, Special T.	12	Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R.	50
S. Car. 6s	45		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	124	Mariposa Min. Pf.	1
Maryland Coal Co.	21⅛	Adams Express	90⅛
Spring Mtn. Coal	65	Wells-Fargo Ex.	58
Consol. Coal of Md.	41½	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	60⅛
W. U. Tel.	68⅞	U. S. Express	60
Quick. Mining Co.	24⅛	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	47⅞
Mariposa Min. Co.	1		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

—of which a second instalment of $20,000,000 has been called in for payment in March next—is rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at from 3 to 4 per cent. premium, afford an illustration of the **high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.**

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange. FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in continuance of his past policy, has issued a notice calling in for redemption **$20,000,000** additional of the 5-20s of 1862.

The fact is generally admitted that the funding of ALL the 5-20s into bonds bearing a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST, is only a question of time, and the public will therefore recognize the importance of an IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE of 5-20s, at their present premium, into other securities ENTIRELY SAFE, and yielding a LARGER INCOME. We offer to holders of 5-20s, in exchange, and unhesitatingly recommend, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT **7.30** GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec. 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened Dec. 13, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Held in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

Demurrer.

No. 12—Garrison vs. Bruno.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
134—Funk vs. Davis.
149—Mills vs. Martin, Jr.
150—Richards vs. Fuller.
151—Archer vs. Schultz.
152—Mills vs. Martin, Jr.
153—Colton vs. Murray.
154—Ball vs. Fudicker.
155—Jessup vs. Blair.
156—Tryon vs. Merritt.
157—Spicer vs. Spicer.
159—Cambreling vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
160—Donnellon vs. Beck.
161—Sheldon vs. Martin.
162—Gardner vs. Watt.
163—Same vs. Same.
164—Mansbach vs. Christie.

Nos.
165—Corsa vs. Youngblood.
166—Murphy vs. McCaffrey.
167—Arnold vs. Kerwin.
168—Beach vs. Beach.
169—Emmons vs. Emmons.
170—Schuchardt vs. Blair.
171—Hoopes vs. Wright.
172—Sugden vs. Sugden.
173—Weed vs. Gwynne.
174—Ford vs. Stephens.
175—Fairchild vs. Nenninger, Jr.
176—Goodkind vs. Moser.
177—Montrass vs. Rice.
178—Mylius vs. Gillig.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
169—Tellman et al. vs. Brunnell et al.
329 (R. C.)—Fugelsang vs. Goldrick et al.
3—Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.
665—Kohler vs. Finck.
619—Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.
685—Scrymser vs. Spear.
699—Osgood vs. Toole.
705—Osgood, rec'r, &c., vs. Bearns.
251 (R. C.)—Whelan vs. Lynch, Surv'r, &c.
219—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

Nos.
329—Ettinger et al. vs. Dittenhoefer.
593½—Hamilton vs. Merritt.
609—Board of Com'ers of Pilots vs. Atlantic M. Steam-ship Co.
1023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
715—Nat. Bank Commonwealth vs. Citizens' Savings Bank.
717—Roff vs. Davis, imp'd, &c.
719—Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
719½—Hurry vs. Truax et al.
721—Harriman et al. vs. Badgley et al.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1474—Horn et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Am. Mu. L. Ins. Co., N. Y.
334—Hopkins vs. Gardner et al.
642—Mass vs. Gardner et al.
1022—Nathan vs. Gardner et al.
1024 (No. 2)—Lewis vs. Gardner et al.
20—Tenth Nat. Bank, N. Y., vs. Darragh.
390—Cockroft vs. Claflin et al.
270—Phelan et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
410—Tweddle et al. vs. Schaefer.

Nos.
412—Marcus vs. Hook.
414—Ahrens et al. vs. Ohler et al.
28 (R. C.)—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, Ex'r.
342½ (R. C.)—Lester vs. Un. Manuf. Co.
306—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
270 (R. C.)—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Company.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
316—Byrne vs. Judd et al.
380½—Focke vs. Ranke.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
794—Emberson vs. Dean.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
136—Bronson vs. Bronson.
137—Black vs. Woods.
Call, No. 154—Voorhees vs. Leary.

Nos.
138—Black vs. Woods.
148—White vs. White.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
663—Ramsey vs. Blake et al.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
903—Ettinger vs. North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
909—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1645—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
227—Ross vs. Collins, imp'd, &c.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
873—Fleischal vs. Mason et al.
1081—McVoy, Ex'r, &c., vs. Stewart.
1677—Thurman vs. Wicks.
703—New Boston Coal M'g Co. vs. Packer et al.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1216—Lockwood vs. Sharp.
868—Gorham Manufacturing Co. vs. Fargo, President, &c.
1452—Howard vs. Smith.
36—Topping vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
82—Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
978—Duff vs. Gillespie et al.
1136—Richards et al. vs. Leavitt et al.
1146—Wilson vs. Elmore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Allbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger, by guardian, vs. Second-avenue R. Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
1801 (By order)—Ciccarini vs. Ward.
876—Owen vs. Laurence.
1028—King vs. Wolff.

Nos.
1829—More vs. Rand.
68—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans et al.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
172—Wood vs. Met'n Ins. Co., New-York.
998—Dugind vs. Gardner.
1048—Crane vs. Burges.
1084—Shaw vs. Theis.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Callendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7100—Travers vs. McBean.
7832—Herzig vs. Kolben.
7481—Campbell vs. Briggs.
6976—Gannon vs. Steinfeldt.
6996—Valentine vs. Cole.
7385—Lockwood vs. Jones.
7398—Haskell vs. Hillyer.
——Schroeder vs. Macy.

Nos.
8112—Davidson vs. Glover.
7479—Blaque vs. Dryer.
7450—Hall vs. McCullough.
7483—Koch vs. Jennings.
7484—Branda vs. Hartley.
7488—Lahoney vs. Cheever.
7490—Tweed, Jr., vs. Samuels.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7431—Gasser vs. Meier.
7432—Gasser vs. Jagy.
7048—King vs. Timmony.
8109—Weber vs. Vollhard.
7179—Drew vs. Totten.
7367—Schonelling vs. Nissen.
7177—O'Toole vs. Harris.
6348—Palitsch vs. Norton.
7314—Schop vs. Lorie.

Nos.
7354—Mahony vs. McNamarra.
7420—Lymington vs. Taylor.
7331—Schmann vs. Rothschild.
6580—Kunzle vs. Broomhurst.
7157—Siegel vs. Nichols.
7237—Krause vs. Kesaler.
7347—Pickert vs. Sheldon.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8087—Hederich vs. Zeltnor.
8158—Shapter vs. Finn.
8221—Same vs. Same.
8222—New vs. Dingee.
7912—Fisher vs. Bogart.
7913—Same vs. Same.
7128—Carter vs. Gilman.
7258—Healy vs. McGrath.
8265—Hass vs. Batzle.

Nos.
7917—Hutton vs. Goetz.
7033—Freese vs. Alvea.
7036—Frank vs. Carpenter.
7242—Fanning vs. True.
7952—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Ninth Ward Bank.
7970—Lichtenstedt vs. Solomon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Ann E. Byrnes; manslaughter.
2—The People vs. Thomas Drew and John Fretile; robbery.
3—The People vs. James Caisey, John Hunt and Richard Bohen; robbery.

Nos.
4—The People vs. Robert Palmer, James Palmer and James Melia; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Patrick Murray; burglary.
6—The People vs. Michael Fesser; assault and battery.

The California Senate.

Alluding to the election of a Democrat as successor in the Senate of California, of ROMUALDO PACHECO, who has been chosen Lieutenant-Governor, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Judge VAN NESS, Democrat, of San Luis Obispo, is elected over Dr. BRINKERHOFF, of Santa Barbara, the Democratic majority in the former county overcoming the Republican majority in the latter. This result is a Republican loss, and secures a Democratic majority in the State Senate beyond a peradventure, unless two contested seats are awarded to Republicans. VAN NESS is an able man, and doubtless received many Republican votes. At the September election the district gave BOOTH 19 majority, although a Democratic Assemblyman was elected by 15 majority. At the judicial election, in October, the Democratic candidate for County Judge was chosen in San Luis Obispo by 30 majority. Now this county gives VAN NESS a reputed majority of 220, and BRINKERHOFF's majority in Santa Barbara is only 40. VAN NESS formerly resided and practiced law in San Francisco, where he was also an Alderman and Mayor, under the old city Charter. He was the author of the famous Van Ness ordinance, which originated the policy for settling outside land questions in favor of settlers, and Van Ness-avenue, now growing into importance, bears his name as a monument of that ordinance."

Chinamen Going Home.

A California journal of a recent date says: "The Chinese are either finding their labor unprofitable in Nevada County, or they are afraid for their safety. No less than twenty-two Celestials left this place and Nevada City, yesterday morning, on the stages of the Telegraph Company, for Colfax. In conversation with them, they said: 'Heap Chinamen leave. Go back to China. No good place here. Mellican man whip Chinaman, shoot Chinaman, hang Chinaman. Law no good.' They have evidently heard of the massacre at Los Angeles. But there are other reasons. Money is scarcer here than formerly; the river mining and shallow placer claims, that are generally worked by the Chinese, yield less every year. Many of them, even with their economy and habits of industry, make but a precarious living. Then the antipathy against them on the part of our white population is increasing. There is every prospect that our Chinese population will continue to decrease steadily in the future.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Moss, bales	45
Broom-corn, bales	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	350
Cotton, bales	3,220	Tar, bbls	279
Copper, bbls	19	Resin, bbls	1,475
Copper, cakes	525	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,061
Dried Fruit, pkgs	102	Pork, pkgs	347
Eggs, bbls	488	Beef, pkgs	2,458
Flour, bbls	12,874	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,237
Wheat, bushels	18,900	Grease, pkgs	262
Corn, bushels	25,300	Lard, pkgs	4,303
Oats, bushels	17,518	Butter, pkgs	2,135
Malt, bushels	700	Cheese, pkgs	4,969
Barley, bushels	50,700	Tallow, pkgs	265
Grass-seed, bushels	3,548	Red Oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	85	Pea-nuts, bags	65
Peas, bushels	120	Rice, pkgs	113
B. E. Peas, bags	27	Rough Rice, bushels	925
Corn-meal, bags	469	Starch, boxes	340
Flax, bales	84	Tobacco, hhds	41
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	42
Hides, No.	12	Whisky, bbls	303
Hides, bales	6	Wool, bales	181
Leather, sides	9,222	Green Apples, bbls	429

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—78 bbls. Oysters, 2 cases Pumps, 990 boxes Bacon, 165 bbls. Apples, 598 bales Cotton, 731 bags Clover-seed, 201 tcs. Lard, 100 pks. Butter, 552 boxes Cheese, 27 boxes Ham, 2 boxes Machinery, 2 bbls. Flour, 150 firkins Lard, 16 cases Organs, 106 tcs. Beef, 450 rolls Leather, 15 tcs. Bacon, 26 bbls. Pork, 1 hhd. Beef, 46 tcs. Pork, 3 cases Sewing machines, 158 boxes Meat, 17 bbls. Tongues, 10 casks Bees-wax.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—350 bbls. Resin, 1,432 bags Clover-seed, 724 boxes Bacon, 498 tcs. Lard, 11,156 bushels Wheat, 48 bbls. Apples, 119 tcs. Beef, 18 boxes Mutton, 8 boxes Hams, 680 boxes Cheese, 100 pks. Butter, 2,400 Staves, 32 hhds. Bark, 56 bbls. Pork, 14 cases Machinery, 65 bbls. Beef, 20 hhds. Tallow.

By the brig *Collega*, for London—1,196 bbls. Naphtha, 400 cases Naphtha, 500 bbls. Benzine.

By the ship *Leander*, for London—7,000 bags Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 2,400 Staves, 1,500 bushels Flour.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—148 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bales Tobacco, 3 cases Sand-paper, 55 cases Preserves, 60 bbls. Beef, 1,038 tcs. Lard, 238 boxes Shoe-pegs, 200 boxes Starch, 31 bbls. Apples, 583 bales Cotton, 25 boxes Essential Oil, 132 cakes Copper, 2 boxes Machinery, 53 bbls. Flour, 102 boxes Bacon, 138 bales Cutch, 7,919 bushels Corn, 300 bags Clover-seed, 750 boxes Extract, 4 cases Cigars.

By the steamer *Humboldt*, for Stettin—1,200 tcs. Lard, 315 pks. Dye-wood, 650 boxes Extract, 1 case Cartridges, 1,300 bags Clover-seed, 6 cases Preserves, 25 boxes Bacon, 5 cases Rifles, 4,583 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Evanell*, for Bordeaux—407 hhds. Tobacco, 3,600 Staves.

By the brig *Susan Bergen*, for Genoa—1,172 bushels Refined Petroleum, 1,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Graham's Polly*, for Cadiz—224,400 Staves.

By the bark *Frank*, for Trieste—3,432 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. *Lavolia*, for Kingston—1 Carriage, 250 bbls. Pork, 1,110 bbls. Flour, 175 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Crackers, 300 cases Refined Petroleum, 9,000 lbs. Lard, 500 reams Paper, 5 pks. Machinery, 24 pks. Glassware, 6 pks. Drugs.

By the brig *George*, for St. Kitts.—184 boxes Starch, 850 bbls. Flour, 700 Shooks, 170 boxes Candles, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Potatoes, 4 bbls. Apples, 21 bbls Beef, 40 bbls. Mackerel, 206 lbs. Ham, 200 bushels Peas, 20 bbls. Rye Flour, 773 lbs. Butter, 60 bushels Corn, 1,820 lbs. Lard, 12 cases Matches, 21 kegs Nails, 62 boxes Cheese, 22 pks. Raisins, 108 bbls. Crackers, 22 pks. Bread.

By the bark *P. C. Warwick*, for Rio Janeiro—20 half chests Tea, 1 case Drugs, 1,003 cases Refined Petroleum, 169 cases Sewing-machines, 1 bbl. Sperm-oil, 127,126 feet Lumber, 25 bbls. Beef, 200 bbls. Flour.

And from Philadelphia, for Genoa, by the bark *Fury*—71,717 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $8@8 50. Pearls have been very scarce, and held at $11 ₱ 100 lbs., on a moderate call. Stock of both kinds in the inspection warehouse only 82 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last, with values quoted essentially unaltered.

COTTON—A fair demand has been noted for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 2,033 bales, including 498 bales to shippers, 1,159 bales to spinners, 276 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active, and prices have been quoted up 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 16,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 700 bales at 19⅛c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c.; January, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; March, 400 bales at 19⅝c.; April, 200 bales at 19 3-16c.; May, 400 bales at 19⅞c.; June, 300 bales at 20c. And today, for December, 1,300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 700 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,500 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; December and January, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; January, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 2,000 bales at 19 7-16c., 1,300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 500 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; February, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅝c.; March, 1,000 bales at 19⅞c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c.; May, 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 20c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.12c.; January, 19.3-16c.; February, 19⅜c.; March, 19 9-16c.; April, 19.72c.; May, 19.84c. The receipts at this port today were 3,220 bales, including 690 bales from Savannah, 50 bales from Washington, N. C., 911 bales from Norfolk, 1,165 bales from Charleston, 6 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 398 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 105,789 bales, against 119,991 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,067,454 bales, against 1,207,120 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	19
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after, and prices have been quoted, in some instances, stronger. Minnesota Extras have been in particular favor with buyers, at advancing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 45@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85; trade and family Extra Western at $6 80@$9 50; Extra St. Louis at $8 10@$10 50 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,020 bbls., at $6 25@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in better request and firmer at $4 20@$5 30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 55@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 380 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 25@$3 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with much firmness, on light offerings, the asking prices having been 2c.@3c. a bushel above the views of buyers, thus checking operations, and only a few small lots were placed today at $1 53 for prime No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 59@$1 60 for Red State; $1 65 for Amber Western, and $1 67@$1 72 for White Western and State, ₱ bushel. No full boat-loads were reported sold....Corn has been quoted stronger, on a fair demand, for home use and shipment. Offerings lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 79⅛c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing with this price bid, and 80c. asked; 78⅛c. nominally for do., in store; 76c.@78⅛c. for new do.; 80c.@81⅛c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 83c. for White Western, and 83c.@86c. for White Southern....Rye and Malt unchanged. ....Barley dull and rather weak; small lots of two and four rowed State were placed at 95c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand, but Mixed have been quoted somewhat less firm on freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western afloat; 54⅛c. for do. in store; 52⅛c.@55c. for Black; 56c. for Mixed State; 59c. for choice White State; 56c.@59c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in reduced stock and good request at $1 25@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 75 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in more demand at from 75c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With lighter offerings of stock for both prompt and forward delivery, and a fair demand, prices of Dry Hides, as also of Wet and Dry Salted do., have been steady and buoyant. The week's receipts have been only 27,734 Hides; sales, 65,120 Hides, and 65 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 20,950 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., 26c.; 7,770 Dry Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 25⅛c., 25⅛c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 23 lbs., 21⅛c., gold, as they run; 5,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, (part to arrive,) 11@12 lbs., 27c.; 2,000 Dry Parana, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 26c.; 950 Dry Montevideo, 27 lbs., 25⅛c.; 4,650 Dry Californis, (part to arrive,) 23@26 lbs., 23⅛c.@24c., gold, selected; 1,900 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 850 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs.; 600 Dry West India, 19 lbs.; 6,300 Dry Mexican, 22@24⅛ lbs.; 200 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs.; 1,250 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 250 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 13⅛c., gold, selected; 850 Wet-salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@75 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run; 500 Wet-salted Southern, 50 lbs., 1,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs.; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs.; 15 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 55,800 Hides and 540 bales, (same time last year 26,100 Hides and 312 bales,) as follows: 32,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 6,800 Dry Montevideo, 1,300 Dry Central American, 300 Dry Para, 10,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 490 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans 561 bbls. have been sold, in lots, at 48c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Market steady. Foreign neglected.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more urgent request and quoted stronger, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. Strained at $4 95@$5, and 2,000 bbls. do., on private terms. Bids were reported as having been refused of $4 35 for some 20,000 bbls., deliverable free on board at Wilmington. Tar unchanged. Of Spirits Turpentine 230 bbls. were sold at 65c. for Merchantable, and 66c. for New-York pks. Market firm.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been very firm in their views, and the offerings of Oil have been quite limited. The demand, however, has been on a restricted scale, particularly from export buyers, who have been unwilling to pay the extreme asking rates. ....Refined has been quoted in the local market at 23⅛c.@24c. for early delivery, but has been without important movements. At Philadelphia, sales were made of 7,000 bbls. for December delivery at 22⅛c., and 2,000 bbls. for February at 23c. ₱ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted at 28c.@28⅛c., on a slow call....Crude Oil, in bulk, quiet but firm at 13⅛c.@14c.; Shipping Crude quiet at 17⅛c.@17⅛c....Naphtha yet wholly nominal....The Creek reports are of a firm, though less active market, with the quotations up to $4 55 on the Upper, and $4 80@$4 65 on the Lower Road.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in good demand at well-supported prices. For other kinds there was a moderate call, and holders were somewhat firmer in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 62½, chiefly at $13 50, for Western Mess, $15@$15 50 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 25 for new Extra Prime, $11 15@$11 60 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 75 for new, seller January, and $15, seller March; sales, 1,500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Western.... Cut-meats have been in demand and about steady at 9c.@10⅛c. for Hams, 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 270 pkgs....Bacon has been moderately sought after at less firm prices; sales, 937 boxes, including for early delivery; 150 boxes Cumberland and Short Rib at 7c.@7⅛c.; 100 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 137 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.; and for forward delivery here, 200 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7⅛c.; and at Chicago, 250 boxes Short Clear, December, on private terms; and 100 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted about steady, on a moderately active trade, chiefly in prime Western Steam, and in City, No. 1 and Steam; sales have been reported of 1,870 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for City, 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been quite active, closing at steadier figures, with sales reported of equal to 3,750 tcs. Western Steam, including 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 9 11-16c.@9⅛c.; 500 tcs., February, at 10c.; and 2,250 tcs., seller March, at 10c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb....Beef continues in fair demand at former rates ranging from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 225 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in request at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₱ tierce; sales, 300 tcs....Beef Hams have been in good demand, with sales reported of 750 bbls. at $22@$24 for new....Butter and Cheese have been very quiet, as a rule, yet prices show no important alterations.

SKINS—A good inquiry prevails for Deer at firm prices; sales, 10,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, &c., and 2,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts, 23 bales Vera Cruz and 81 bales from Para. We quote Deer: Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 36c.@38c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 47⅛c.; Chagres, 56c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.@46c.; Para, 47⅛c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have attracted more attention and have been quoted firm, light stock having been in special favor with buyers. Sales have been 280 bales Mexican and 150 do. Curacoa. Receipts have been 23 bales from Vera Cruz. Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47⅛c.; Curacoa, 50c.@51c.; Cape, 35c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 45c.@48c.; Patna, each, 43c.@45c.

SEEDS—Clover continues in fair demand and firm; sales 1,850 bags, part to arrive, on the basis of 11⅛c.@11⅛c. for Indiana, and 11c.@11⅛c. for Ohio. Other descriptions quiet at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on, however, a light movement; sales include 85 hhds. Jamaica at 9c.@9⅛c.; 9 hhds. English Islands at 9⅛c.; 2,600 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Quotations as before. Refined unaltered.

TALLOW—Has been in quite active demand at about former prices; sales, 450,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9⅛c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., for good to choice samples. Of Stearine, 141,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10c., part for forward delivery.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and firm at $1 01 ₱ gallon; sales, 210 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights has been again comparatively slow, with the advantage as to rates again in favor of shippers, who were offering produce with unusual reserve. In the chartering line, a very moderate movement was reported at essentially unaltered figures. The high prices claimed for Petroleum and Naval Stores continued against the free shipments. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,625 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@9-32d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by do., at 8⅛d. ₱ bushel; 850 tcs. Lard, and 850 boxes Bacon at 25s. by sail and 35s. by steam; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 30 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a British ship, with 2,500 bales Cotton, and a British brig, with 1,200 bales Cotton, both from Galveston, at ⅜d. to the United Kingdom and 11-16d. to the Continent; also a Swedish bark, 406 tons, (now at Alexandria, Va.,) with a full cargo of Naval Stores at 8s. 3d. for Spirits Turpentine ₱ bbl., and 5s. 9d. for Rosin ₱ 280 lbs., privileges extending to the Continent. For Glasgow, by steam, 20 tons Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton. For the United Kingdom, with privilege of either of two ports, a British bark, 302 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For the Continent, a bark, with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 9-16d. ₱ lb. For Cuba and back, an American bark, 504 tons, and another 450 tons, also an American brig, 350 tons and another 280 tons, on private terms. For Bilboa, a British bark, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl. For the West Indies, an American schooner, 116 tons, with general cargo, at $1,500, half gold. From Palermo, or Messina, to Philadelphia, a bark with fruit, at $3,400, currency. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard and 1,500 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton, deliverable to suit vessels. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,050 tons, with general cargo on private terms. For Cardenas and back, to a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 400 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia, at 48c. and $4 37½. For St. Jago de Cuba, and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 400 hhds. capacity, at 50c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—FLOUR firm, with demand for low grades on Southern account. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, last half this month, $1 21⅛; January, $1 22⅛; February, $1 24⅛@$1 25. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c.@42⅛c.; Rejected, 40c.@40⅛c.; January, 43c.; February, 43⅛c.@44c.; May, 48⅛c. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2 at 32⅛c.; Rejected, 30c.@30⅛c.; January, 33⅛c.@33⅛c.; February, 34c.; April, 35⅛c.@36c.; May, 38c.@38⅛c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet; No. 2 Spring, 63c.@63⅛c.; No. 3 Spring, 54c.; Rejected, 44c.@45c.; January, 44⅛c. Mess PORK in good demand at; January at $13 25@$13 30; February, $13 55@$13 65; March, $13 87½@$13 90; April, $14 20. LARD in fair demand and firm at $8 50@$8 55; January, $8 70@$8 75; February $9; March, $9 25. Green MEATS steady and unchanged, in salt ten to twenty days; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@6c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c. HOGS—Common to fair Live, $3 85@$4; Good to Choice, $4 05@$4 15; Dressed, $4 80@$4 85. WHISKY—92c.@91⅛c. offered at the close. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—FLOUR firm; choice Fall Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $5 90@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 45@$6 62½. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 32@$1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 50; No. 2 Red, $1 57. CORN dull; Mixed, on track, 43c.@44⅛c.; sacked, 53c. OATS dull; Mixed, on track, 37c.@37⅛c.; sacked, 39c.@40c. RYE quiet and steady at 74c.@76c. WHISKY firm at 90c.; held higher. PORK in improved demand at $13 00 cash; $13 75 seller February. Dry-salted MEATS firm; round lots loose Shoulders and Clear Rib, delivered at St. Joseph, at 4c.@5⅛c.; Jobbing Lots, here, Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD firm at 8⅛c. Live HOGS quiet and steady at $3 75@$4 20; bulk sales, $4@$4 10; packed to date, estimated 152,000 head; same time last year, 78,000. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 60@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 45@$1 48. CORN in fair demand and advanced, 47c.@49c. RYE dull and unchanged at 77c.@80c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 36c.@40c. BARLEY steady at 75c.@85c. Mess PORK in fair demand and firm at $13 50, cash; $13 75@$14 for January and February. LARD steady; Steam, 8⅛c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; the outside rates when fully cured; little demand, either for present or future delivery. BACON unchanged. HOGS—Market steady, with a moderate demand for good to extra; dull and unchanged for light weights; the whole range at $4 25@$4 50; receipts, 11,000. WHISKY in good demand at 92c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 66c., 700 bushels at 66⅛c., 800 bushels at 68c. BARLEY unchanged and market quiet; prime Up-lake Canada held at $1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 09@$1 10. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 97c.@98c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. GRAIN in store here this morning—736,000 bushels Wheat, 228,000 bushels Corn, 239,000 bushels Barley, 72,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—RECEIPTS—17,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Rail SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 7,800 bushels Duluth Club at $1 36. CORN dull; in car lots selling at 60c. OATS inactive; held at 45c. RYE neglected. BARLEY steady; sales 30,000 bushels Canada on private terms, and 2,000 bushels do. at 90c. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES quoted at 98c., but no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—BAGGING dull at 14c.@15c. on orders. FLOUR active; sales 2,500 bbls. assorted grades on basis of $6 50 for Extra Family. GRAIN quiet but firm at previous quotations. Live HOGS in fair demand: choice, $4 50. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $13 50. Bulk MEATS in good demand at previous prices. BACON nominal and scarce. LARD in fair demand at 9c.@10⅛c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady: No. 1 at $1 23⅛; No. 2 at $1 21⅛. CORN firm and scarce; No. 2 mixed, 43c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 64⅛c. BARLEY firm and scarce; No. 2 Fall, 64⅛c. Live HOGS steady at $3 75@$4 10. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 1,670 bales; gross receipts, 2,572 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,135 bales; to Havre, 4,568 bales; to Bremen, 2,004 bales; to Barcelona, 3,010 bales; coastwise, 2,728 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 136,592 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 60c. RESIN firm at $4 15 for Strained; $5 for Low No. 1; $4 60 for No. 2; $7 50 for Low Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip; $5 35 for Virgin Tar. TAR steady at $2 50.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,846 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,406 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,317 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—COTTON quiet but strong; Middling, 18⅛c.@19c.; net receipts, 2,322 bales; exports, coastwise, 898 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,007 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—COTTON firm; good ordinary, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 860 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,524 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 32,051 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 18⅛c.@19c.; net receipts, 2,716 bales; exports to Bremen, 470 bales; coastwise, 470 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 67,327 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 118 bales; gross, 1,750 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—COTTON firmer, and held higher; Middling, 18⅛c.; receipts, 2,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—11½ A. M.—The feeling on 'Change this morning is better. Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and 92 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1¼ P. M.—Consols closed 91⅞ for money, 92 for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 92⅛; '65s, 93; '67s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Rentes closed at 56f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9⅛d. The Bombay shipments of Cotton since the last report to Dec. 8, 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—LARD, 45s. 3d. Spirits PETROLEUM, 14d.@15d.

Evening.—BACON—Short Rib Middles closed at 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—PETROLEUM, 49⅛f. for fine pale American.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Big Thieves and Little Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Recorder HACKETT sends a man to the State's Prison for twenty years (as he did yesterday) for stealing $40, what number of years ought he send the swindler TWEED, who has stolen so many millions? JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

Post-Office and Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday last, at 3 P. M., I mailed a letter in a street box in Broadway, below Wall-street, addressed to a prominent office in Park-place. It was received at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, forty-seven hours thereafter!

Per contra, I last week, at 12½ P. M., sent a telegram from my office in Broadway, below Wall-street, to Forty-first-street. That same evening I learned that the message was received at 12¾, just fifteen minutes after its departure from my office.

The inquiry suggested by these results is whether a change from the management of private enterprise to Government control in our telegraphic service might not result in the same display of dilatory inefficiency that caused my letter to be forty-seven hours in traversing the half mile from near Wall-street to near Park-place. D. P. B—DF.

President Grant's Vituperators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You cannot imagine with what pleasure I, and I doubt not thousands of others, have read your reply to the infamous libelers who have, day after day and week after week, reiterated their vile slanders against the President. To one knowing the secret spring of action and the original cause of this inveterate hostility and infamous persistence with which the *Sun* has followed up these baseless attacks upon the great Captain, they could do no harm; but there are thousands of unreflecting people who read this low print, upon whom these constantly repeated lies have impressed, to greater or less extent, with the conviction that the General Government is not administered with strict integrity. Your article this morning completely wipes away even the shadow of a foundation for these atrocious libels. The author and gatherer-up of these fables and dirty gossip has sunk so rapidly in public estimation, within the last three years, that there is scarce a vestige of respectability left of him. VERITAS.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

A fine collection of oil-paintings by native and foreign artists is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery in Fifth-avenue, where they will remain until the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday next, and will then be sold at public auction. Among them we notice specimens by Bierstadt, S. F. Gifford, Casilear, Jas. Hart, Kensett, Whittredge, J. McEntee, Leutze, Shattuck, Lambinet, Kuwasseg fils, Koek-Koek, Verboeckhoven, De Hylandt, J. D. Harding, (deceased,) Noterman, and many other artists of merit. One of the gems of the collection is PAUL MARTIN's "Acrobat Family," in which a company of strolling acrobats are shown as counting up the gains of the day. The "strong man" of the troupe, perhaps the lover of the pretty girl behind him, looks on moodily, while paterfamilias, in the guise of a clown, seeks to drown fatigue and care in a glass of liquor. The fat cupid is being transformed into a mortal by an elder sister, and reaps the reward of his exertions in a huge slice of bread and butter. In the background a subordinate member of the troupe is commencing preparations for their removal to another sphere of action, while a parrot and a monkey are settling their private difficulties in the upper regions of the tent.

Printers' Election.

The following is the result of the election for officers of New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, to serve for the next year: President—ROBERT MCKECHNIE. Vice-President—No election. Secretary—Robert O. Harmon. Treasurer—Edward Cuttle. Fund Trustee—Charles S. Taylor. Trustees—James F. Horan, William G. Cowles. Sergeant-at-Arms—John J. Browne. Executive Committee—Thomas Burke, Nelson Kimmonth, John A. Kenney, James Hoare, William H. Crance, William Bovington, G. J. S. Crain, R. W. Cox, Thomas Wilkinshaw, Richard T. Payne, William H. Colburn, Charles A. McMurray.

Robert E. Lee's Chair.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* of Saturday evening says: "Capt. O'FARREL, of this city, who recently came into possession of the chair occupied by Gen. LEE, when he surrendered at Appomattox Court-house, on Sunday, the 9th of April, 1865, yesterday deposited the relic in the Historical Rooms. Aside from the natural historic associations of the chair, the Captain prizes it more highly from the fact that he was present at the surrender, at the head of his company in the famous Sixty-ninth (New-York) Regiment."

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera)—Miss Christina Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Frank Mayo.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

What the Legislature Must Do.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature recently elected are thinking seriously over the work they have to do. The people have been very quiet since the election—there has been no sign of excitement, but anybody who supposes that they have suddenly lost interest in the cause for which they decided then, runs his head against a post. The people believe that they have done enough to make their wishes known, and now they patiently await the action of their representatives. The very first duty of the Legislature will be to get rid of Mayor HALL. He is determined to weather out the storm, not without a secret belief that it will yet blow over so far as he is concerned. In this belief he is encouraged by his friends, who are unable to see that he has been guilty of any offense against the public. True, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who has gone very thoroughly into the facts, has denounced him as the "chief conspirator," and as the "man whom the public ought to hold morally accountable" for the embezzlements of the public money. But since Mr. TILDEN made this statement, and supported it with evidence at a public meeting, it has been pretty clearly ascertained that no one took the money which has been stolen. Mr. CONNOLLY's counsel admitted, before Judge LEARNED on Saturday, that "gigantic robberies" had been committed, but they solemnly pledged their words that CONNOLLY had not received any share of the plunder. TWEED declares he had none. SWEENY knows nothing about the matter. And HALL *must* be innocent, because no stolen property has actually been traced to him. It is like what happens when your wife's purse and jewels are taken from her dressing-room table. The cook, the nurse, the butler, the chamber-maid all vow they have never seen them. The articles are gone, but no one took them. It is, as people say, "Mr. Nobody" who does all the mischief.

It is, however, the fact that *after* the robberies were exposed HALL defended them—that he alluded, in his usual jocose manner, to the fraudulent claims as "perhaps exorbitant;" that he ascribed their payment to the old Board of Supervisors, in forgetfulness of the fact that he drafted the resolution which authorized the payment of six and a half millions of the money; that he signed the warrants without which none of the money could have been drawn; and that he tried to turn Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN out of office in order that further discoveries might be prevented. Yet we are told that there is absolutely nothing against him. We depend upon the Legislature to take a different view of his case, and to pass a bill on the first day it meets declaring that the Mayor's term of office shall expire within twenty-four hours.

The new charter will dispose of TWEED, and at the same time revise the commissions on which some very unworthy men now sit. NATHANIEL SANDS must be got out of the Tax commission, and the Police Commissioners must be changed. All this ought to be done without an hour's unnecessary delay. Then the Erie thieves must receive attention. The infamous Erie Bill must be repealed, and A. D. BARBER and his force of professional bribers must be so carefully watched as to be deprived of the power of doing any mischief. Towards this work we hope to do something, by keeping the public faithfully informed of all A. D. BARBER's movements. FISK and GOULD must be compelled to make restitution, that thus we may be enabled to wipe out a scandal which is little short of a national disgrace. The way in which the Erie stock-holders have been swindled is without precedent in the history of joint-stock enterprises. To the Legislature alone can we look for a redress of these injuries.

Our readers need not be reminded of the efforts we have made for many years past to secure a reform of the Judiciary. It was owing to our repeated appeals to lawyers that the Bar Association was formed, and if any one wants to find a full account of the careers of the worst of our Judges, he cannot go to a better source than our own files. It may be remembered that our exposures of these Judges have brought down upon us more than once their bitterest wrath, and that persons supposed to be concerned in those exposures have had to meet violence in more ways than one. We recall these facts, because a weekly paper which signalizes itself in a work of this kind by carefully keeping on the safe side of all troubles—seldom or never, for instance, attacking the Tammany Ring until its downfall was assured, when it leaped gaily into the arena, and reproached us for not carrying on the fight according to its own precious "ideal"—this gallant paper, we say, now calls upon us to pitch into the Judges, and not give way to "professional jealousy." After the long fight we have had, this admonition is a very good contribution to the jokes for the Christmas fireside. We hope still to merit the approbation of our critic, but we shall only be doing our own work over again. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that there are at least two Judges in this City who ought to be in the prisoner's dock instead of on the Bench. It is not the fashion, apparently, to place "distinguished criminals" in the dock; they are heads of departments, members of the Union Club, and highly esteemed personages generally, though troubled with "inattention to matters of detail," and therefore they may be allowed to rob the people with impunity. If, then, we cannot hope to see the unjust Judges brought to punishment, we may at least ask that they be removed from the Bench. The Legislature can accomplish this in a trice—by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses they can compel the blackguards now on the Bench to come down. This is another work which cannot be put off till February or March. The month of January will afford ample time to carry out all the reforms we have indicated.

The great railroad corporations must also be taught that they are made for the public, and not the public for them. In the early days of communities it may be a convenience to have locomotives rushing through the main street. But in New-York we ought to have outgrown all that. It is an intolerable abuse to have an immense steam-car traffic carried through a densely-populated part of the City, on rails flush with the street, unfenced, unbridged, and exposing the lives of men, women, and children to hourly risks. The Legislature will be called upon to deal with this abuse, and then the gas companies will require a gentle hint or two. This may seem a formidable programme, but it can be carried out with a very moderate amount of perseverance and industry. Much time has hitherto been devoted at Albany to the interesting occupation of giving and taking bribes. Let this time be now given to the public, and the next Legislature will win a renown such as will long be memorable in State annals.

Up-Hill Work.

The great Anti-Grant combination appears to be making very poor headway. The men who were announced as its leaders, and who were to give it its chief claim to respectability, are one by one dropping out of its ranks and disclaiming all connection with it. Senator TRUMBULL refuses to act the part assigned to him in the programme; Senator SUMNER hesitates to fire off his big gun in the shape of a "one-term" amendment to the Constitution, and even HORACE GREELEY, perhaps miffed at the subordinate part which he was to be allowed to play in the farce, stigmatizes the whole combination as a "back-stairs" arrangement, with which he will have nothing to do. The plan of the campaign, so far as it has yet been made public, is so puerile that it is no wonder any man of reputation hesitates to indorse it. And yet it is probably as good a plan as can be devised to accomplish a purpose so little sought by the great mass of the people. It furnishes the best proof in the world of the weakness of the opposition to Gen. GRANT, and of the absurdity of any combination among Republicans to defeat his re-election. While confessing that the main strength of the combination is to come from the Democratic Party, the sorehead Republicans hesitate to admit the Democracy to any open alliance with them. That the Democratic Party should, for one moment, countenance a programme that places them in such a humiliating attitude, only shows the depth of degradation to which the party has sunk. If they are to furnish all the fighting material why should they not have something to say in laying out the plan of the campaign?

The "passive policy" of the Democracy, and the nerveless policy of their allies, alike show that there is no solid, substantial ground of opposition to the Administration of Gen. GRANT; for, if there were, there would be no need of these extraordinary combinations and "back-stairs" intrigues to defeat his re-election. Least of all would there be any need of the petty personal abuse and scandalous meddling with the President's private affairs which form the main staple of the opposition tirades. Show to the people that there are any important principles at stake in the next Presidential election, and that they are likely to improve their condition or promote the better welfare of the country by a change in the Administration, and they might be disposed to listen to politicians who talk of defeating Gen. GRANT. But they are not going to make a change merely to gratify a few Republican politicians and disappointed office-seekers; least of all, to enable the Democratic Party to crawl into power again under false colors. The great mass of the people care nothing for office, or for those whose main business it is to seek office. If the Government is economically conducted, the revenues honestly collected, the taxes fairly adjusted, and the peace and honor of the country maintained, they are satisfied, without running the risk of a change which might be for the worse. All these things have been done under Gen. GRANT's Administration, if not to the entire satisfaction of everybody, yet to the general satisfaction of the country, and there is no reason to believe that a change would bring about any improvement.

Besides, there is a feeling of security in the country while Gen. GRANT is President that would not prevail under another Executive, even though he might have more experience as a civilian and statesman. The revolutionary spirit still exhibited by a large portion of the Southern people, including many of the rebel leaders, is not calculated to make the loyal people of the country forget, as they would like to do, the events of the late civil war. If the declaration of universal amnesty, which we trust the President will be authorized to make before the adjournment of the present Congress, does not produce a better effect upon Southern feeling than the partial amnesty already granted has done, there will be just cause for apprehension that a large portion of the South has not accepted, and does not propose to accept, the results of the war as final. In such an event, the people choose to have Gen. GRANT, above all other men, in the Presidential chair. They have perfect confidence in his fealty to the principles of the Republican Party—in his devotion to the Union of the States and the supremacy of the flag—and they know from experience his ability to maintain those principles and defend that Union against all opposition.

The Dock Commission.

We have already shown that the Dock Department was partially constructed with Ring elements, and that Ring influences were strong enough to close the eyes of even the eminently respectable Commissioners. Now let us see how this model Board organized itself for work.

If proof were wanted of the executive incapacity of the Commissioners, it would be found in the organization of their department, as set forth in their first annual report, published April 30, 1871. First, we have the five Commissioners who constitute the Board. They are served by a secretary and an assistant, the salaries of the Commissioners and their secretaries amounting to about $60,000 a year. Next we have three Commissioners in the "Executive Committee;" then three Commissioners again in the "Auditing Committee," with the President, Mr. AGNEW, *ex-officio* a member of both Committees. All this has a ponderous look, and undoubtedly befits the dignity of the eminent citizens who have consented to look after our docks. But experience has shown, what might have been foreseen, that this organization has retarded rather than helped the progress of the simple work intrusted to the Commission. And this is specially true of a Board which was selected without any reference to the fitness of its members to oversee the specific improvement they were to undertake. What men really instructed in the business they had in hand, or even quick to appreciate and comprehend the plans and designs of those who did understand it, would have done with dispatch and precision, this ponderously-organized Commission has sat upon and discussed, and referred from one mystified committee to another, until nearly two years have elapsed and scarcely anything has issued from their grave attempt to get about doing something. It would be easy to mention a dozen railway and manufacturing corporations whose boards of directors get through more real business in a week than this clumsy board has accomplished since it has been in existence. Undoubtedly Mr. HUNT, who has had extensive experience in telegraph companies of great magnitude of operations, and Mr. WOOD, who has had long experience in Wall-street, to say nothing of his School Commission and Broadway opening labors, never wasted so much time about affairs in which they were directly interested as in this circumlocutory Dock Department—in whose handsome offices they have muddled with their fellow Commissioners for months over simple questions of coffee and cake booths on the bulkheads, while the really important issues were allowed to slumber, or were so gingerly dealt with that they might as well not have been touched at all.

Let us see what the powers of the Dock Department are. According to Judge C. P. DALY, the distinguished jurist, in an opinion given before the Commissioners early in its organization, they are of the widest and most inclusive sort. "You are invested," he said, "with the right to take its (the State's) property; in the next place, to build without restriction such structures thereon as you deem just. . . . You have no longer to steer between the right of the State as a corporation in the land, the right of the State in its legislative capacity to direct the use of the waters, the right of the City as a corporation in its land and docks, its police power to regulate the use of them, and the rights of private owners over their wharves." Now, with all this power conferred on them, what have the Commissioners done to realize the system of docks so necessary and so ably set forth in the clear and straightforward report of the distinguished Engineer-in-Chief of the Department, submitted in April of this year? Have they acquired a square inch of property on the water-front of the City? Mr. RICHARD M. HENRY, one of the Commission, tells us that they failed to get all the money they wanted, (though he acknowledges the receipt of nine hundred thousand dollars;) but even if they had the "additional million of dollars of dock bonds," which they asked for in September, and were allowed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, what arrangements had they made to enter at once into the possession of the property which is necessary to enable them to carry on their work? If they have done nothing in regard to this it is hard to see why they ask for more money. The ordinary observer of their way of doing things, so far, is likely to fear that this second million will do no more to realize the plans so earnestly presented by Gen. MCCLELLAN than the first has done, and that the next two years will show no more progress than the first.

It is of the utmost importance that this question of the docks of New-York should be settled some way. Our commerce suffers while it remains in abeyance. Already some of the largest steam-ship lines have their wharves in New-Jersey, because we are unable to provide them with proper accommodation here, and we are every day hearing complaints that our commerce is being diverted to other cities. Unless the Dock Commissioners can make a better showing than they have done during the last two years, the public will hardly sympathize very keenly with their lamentations over the difficulty they have experienced of getting more money. It is consoling, however, to reflect that, the Tammany Ring being broken up, that exiled patriot, HENRY A. SMITH, will no longer disburse the Dock Department's millions. If his masters had continued in power, this dock improvement would have been a rich mine they would not have failed to work with great industry for his and their benefit, and very little to that of the commerce of the City.

The Constitutionality of the Kuklux Act.

There is now fair ground for hoping that the Constitutionality of the act of Congress for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, commonly known as the Kuklux act, will be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Trials are now proceeding at Columbia, S. C., under this law, before Circuit Judge BOND and District Judge BRYAN. In the preliminary argument, the question of the constitutionality of several portions of the law was raised, though neither the reports we have of the arguments, nor the opinion of the Court, enable us to say whether the power of Congress to authorize the President to make arrests by the military, or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, without the request of the State Legislature or the State Executive, was brought before the Court. The counsel for the prisoners embraced Hon. HENRY STANBERY, well known for his connection with ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration, and ex-Senator REVERDY JOHNSON, both of whom made elaborate objections to the indictments. Mr. JOHNSON was particularly eloquent, and we may say unusually pathetic, on the question of the invasion of the rights of the States, and even quoted so elevated a precedent as the Constitution of the planetary system as a guide for the Court's judgment; but as the Court, in its opinion, omits all reference to this objection, it is impossible to say what it amounted to. It is clear, however, that the Court held, first, that Congress had a right to protect voters in the exercise of the suffrage, both against intimidation intended to interfere with the exercise of the privilege, and against injury, because of having exercised it; second, that it makes no difference whether the election, at which the exercise of the suffrage is sought to be prevented, is a State or Federal election; and third, that when Congress sought to prevent "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" from being impediments to the exercise of suffrage, it could gain that end indirectly by punishing the persons who endeavored to make those conditions impediments, whether acting by virtue of State authority or on their individual responsibility. On this latter point, which is an important one, the language of Judge BOND, who delivered the opinion of the Court, is: "Congress may have found it difficult to devise a method by which to punish a State, which by law made such distinction, and may have thought that legislation most likely to secure the end in view which punished the individual citizen who acted by virtue of a State law, or upon his individual responsibility."

There were other points on which the Court were not agreed. On the decision that was rendered, Mr. STANBERY announced that the case would be carried to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that that will be done, and that some means will be found of bringing to that body the point, far more vital than any decided explicitly by the Court, of the constitutionality of the provisions giving the President authority to suppress conspiracy and insurrection without the request of the State authorities. That is the only point of very serious import yet made against the law. It is one that involves considerable changes in the view generally taken of the constitutional powers of Congress, and one upon which a final decision is not only desirable, but even necessary.

The Count de Chambord.

On the 13th of February, 1820, the Duke DE BERRY, second son of Count D'ARTOIS, afterward CHARLES X., who was brother of LOUIS XVI., had just handed his charming wife into her carriage at the royal entrance to the opera-house, in Paris, and stood for a moment to see the carriage drive off, when he suddenly felt himself wounded. The Duchess, on the point of starting, saw the deed done. In an instant she stopped the carriage, and, without waiting for the steps to be lowered, took her husband in her arms, while her dress became steeped in his blood. His murderer was a man named LOUVEL, a devoted Napoleonist, who had imbibed a furious hostility against the Bourbon race, and ardently desired its extinction. It has been alleged that there were special personal reasons for his animosity against the Duke DE BERRY.

LOUVEL was by trade a saddler, and at one time, employed in that capacity in the Imperial household, and a story attained wide circulation, after he had killed the Duke, that on one occasion, at Metz, the latter was trying a saddle, and observed: "They make better ones than this in England." "Why didn't you stay there, then?" said LOUVEL, when the Prince, greatly irritated, struck him several times with a whip. But this story is somewhat apocryphal, and the main reason of the murder would seem to have been simply the desire to extinguish the race for which he had conceived so insane a hatred. He said himself that he commenced with the Duke as the youngest, and would have killed all if he could.

LOUVEL's object was not to be accomplished, though, for that matter, it might have tended to remove one element of discord in France. At the time of his crime the Duchess DE BERRY was *enceinte*, and in the following September she gave birth to a boy. This son, commonly called *enfant du miracle*, born under such melancholy circumstances, was fated in his youth to a chequered career. At his birth he received the title of Duke of BORDEAUX, as an acknowledgment of that city's devotion to the fortunes of his house; but before he had attained his tenth year the troubles of his family recommenced; he found himself an exile, and dropped the more ambitious title, assumed that of Count DE CHAMBORD, taking his title from a mansion, whose history, as chequered as that of his own race, had once belonged to his ancestors, and in 1821 had been bought, and presented to him by his adherents.

From that time until recently the Count DE CHAMBORD has been an exile. He has never resigned his claim to the throne, and was supported by a small group of men—notably the famous BERRYER, the most prominent of his devoted adherents—of conspicuous ability; but beyond a few attempts to stir into activity the sentiments in favor of the BOURBONS which have always more or less existed in Brittany and La Vendée, the Legitimist party has scarcely made itself felt. In 1848 there seemed a chance, but LOUIS NAPOLEON successfully parried it. Now some men think there is another. We are not of that opinion. Even supposing that the fusion so much talked of lately between the BOURBON and ORLEANS families could be brought about, we do not believe that the sovereignty of France would rest five years in such hands as those of the Count DE CHAMBORD. France is a country which can henceforward be governed only by men of strong personal qualities. Grace, affability, and personal accomplishments are not the articles most in demand for her throne.

It is a thousand pities that this amiable person should have been afflicted with a blind belief in his regal destinies. But for this he would probably have been one of the happiest of men. This age has, as Lord MACAULAY once observed, been full of warning to the ambitious, and consolations to the drear. But Moses and the prophets were not enough for the rich man's brethren, and French history since 1789 is not, it appears, a cure for the Count DE CHAMBORD's ambition, if the reports now universally current can be relied upon. The best friends of the Count DE CHAMBORD are those who will succeed in convincing him that he hasn't a chance of a crown.

More "Tolerable English."

The editorial page of the *World* has exhibited some rare specimens of English composition in its day, but, since its criticism of the style of President GRANT's message, it has contained nothing in the way of fine writing superior to the following paragraph, which appeared in its issue of Saturday:

> "Mayor HALL has not been expelled from the Union Club. ISAAC BELL is one of its Governing Committee; and who does not respect their conclusion if the Sachem's stanch fidelity to a close political and personal friendship of many years, if the Commissioner's robust and manly independence of popular clamor were boldly and successfully displayed at the critical moment."

What a pity it is that Gen. GRANT cannot express his ideas in a style so lucid and vigorous as the above. The writer of the paragraph evidently foresaw the effect it would have on the readers of the *World*; like children who have tasted of Sherman's lozenges, they would "cry for more;" so he followed it up with another brilliant rhetorical gem as follows:

> "Nobody is hurt says Groton; but the exported surplus of all the mechanical and skilled industries of this most active, shrewd, contriving people to all the barbarians and literate races of the globe was last year less than three railroads spent on their repairs and running expenses; and all the cotton we made up to send them was worth less than our exported oil-cakes."

Criticisms on the President's English come with a good grace from a newspaper which produces such splendid specimens of "editorial" as the above. If anybody can tell the meaning of the above paragraphs, especially of the first, the editor of the *World* will doubtless be happy to hear from him. Sobriety is always a virtue, but it does not seem to be always found in newspaper offices.

Masters or Servants?

Another warning has been given to railway corporations against the insolence and brutality which too often characterize their dealings with the public. We trust it will be taken to heart. Already judicial decisions in Maine and Indiana had controverted the prevalent assumption of conductors and other persons employed in similar capacities, that the traveling public were a higher species of cattle to be hustled about at will, and bullied, or even beaten into silence at the first hint of remonstrance. Now one of our own Courts adopts the precedent in enforcing the same lesson on our local passenger carriers. People who have endured the rudeness and incivility customary on our public conveyances, rather than risk the insult which was almost sure to follow protest, will be glad to see this glimpse of a better order of things.

Some months ago Mr. THOMAS HAMILTON, having occasion to go from Ninetieth-street to Thirtieth, took a Third-avenue car for the purpose. He paid his fare, and at the depot at Sixtieth-street was transferred to another car without receiving any transfer ticket. The new conductor demanded his fare again, and, on his refusal to pay it, put him off the car by force. Mr. HAMILTON, being a gentleman of sanguine temper apparently, and inspired perhaps by an era of reform, sued the Company. The jury gave him five hundred dollars damages. We wish it had been five thousand dollars. But though the rebuke is not so sharp as might be desired to these particular defendants, it will be none the less generally wholesome. Other corporations not so rich, but quite as overbearing as the Third-avenue Railway Company, will be inspired to greater moderation.

The doctrine laid down by Judge SPENCER in his charge to the jury is undoubtedly correct in point of law, and will cordially commend itself to the common sense of the community. A corporation is liable for the acts of its agents in the line of their employment, such as, in this case, was the ejectment of a passenger for non-payment of fare. A corporation, he holds, may even, through its agents, commit assault or battery, as in the Maine and Indiana cases cited, or libel and slander, and may be held accountable as an individual, for not only compensatory but exemplary damages. This sensible and reassuring rule of law once settled, we may fairly hope to see railway companies enforce on their servants the observance of the rules of decency.

MINOR TOPICS.

The accounts which we have of the Prince of WALES bring the news down to as late an hour as 1½ o'clock this morning. The bulletins are very unfavorable, and seem to shut out all prospect of the Prince's recovery. The worst symptoms of his disease remain unabated, and it is almost a marvel that his strength has held out so long. He has had a hard fight with a fatal malady, and practically there has been the slenderest possible hope of his recovery for days past. The English public, as the telegrams tell us, are in a state of great anxiety and suspense, and prayers were offered in all the churches yesterday for the Prince's recovery. The theory of some of our contemporaries that the English people are eager for the Prince's death does not seem to accord with the facts; but "so much the worse for the facts."

The extent of the interests affected by the monopoly of Fourth-avenue by the railway companies is very clearly shown by the clear report submitted on Saturday evening to the Nineteenth Ward Railway Reform Association. It appears that two Wards which in six years have had built within their limits 5,464 houses, or nearly as much as all the rest of the City, are shut out from the Central Park and the western side of the City and from the use of the Fourth as a thoroughfare. Property is of course very much depreciated by this fact, and still more so by the danger to life involved in the use of the streets by the steam railways. The report points out the power of the City authorities to deal with the outrage. It is doubtful, however, if any steps will be taken in that quarter, and the Legislature, as we have pointed out before, must be appealed to. Certainly the case as it stands is a curious illustration of the almost unlimited power of great corporations.

There appears to be a strange inconsistency between the action of Gov. HOFFMAN on the 12th of July last, and his reply to the Internationals who appealed to him from the decision of the Police Commissioners forbidding the parade that was to have taken place yesterday. "I am directed," says the Governor's private Secretary, "to say that the law places the whole matter in the hands of the Police authorities." We are not aware that there has been any change in the law since July; and if the Governor has no right to interfere now, what right had he then? There is probably not a score of Americans in New-York who have any sympathy with the Parisian cut-throats in honor of whose memory the parade of the International was intended; but if the interdiction of the parade by the Police Commissioners was caused by any threats of violence to those who might see fit to join in the procession, it was equally wrong in principle and equally foolish with Mayor HALL's course in July. A dozen such parades would be less disgraceful to the City than the prevention of a single one at the dictation of a mob.

Mr. O'CONOR, in his argument before Judge LEARNED, on Saturday, in the case of The People against R. B. CONNOLLY, is reported as saying that "he had found nothing in all his investigations to show that Mayor HALL was not a vulgar thief." The distinguished counsel has evidently neglected the files of the *Tribune* and *Herald* in his "investigations." He assumes, like any sensible man, that all the three members of the Board of Audit who gave their sanction to the fraudulent bills of GARVEY, INGERSOLL & Co., are proven to be thieves *prima facie*, and it is for them to show their innocence. But the people are asking, "Why is not HALL, who was the President of the Board of Audit, and, as Mayor of the City, was specially bound to protect the City from fraud, prosecuted with the rest?" There is a good deal of force in the remark made by Mr. BEACH, in reply to Mr. O'CONOR, that it appeared to be "resolved that Mayor HALL, the distinguished socialist, the convivialist, the refined exquisite, shall go free—he who was the prime mover in this work—while the Controller shall remain in jail."

Turning back to the proclamation of Gov TOMPKINS proroguing the Legislature of 1812, to which we alluded the other day, we find his action in no less striking contrast to that of later Democratic Governors than the spirit in which it was conceived. Alluding to the fact that charges of corruption were made against several members of the body in connection with a certain Banking bill, he said:

> "Far be it from me to insinuate that improper considerations have induced any member of the Legislature to vote for the said bill, yet should its final passage now take place, before the persons implicated in holding out the before-mentioned inducements shall have been judicially tried, and without consulting the feelings and opinion of the community at large upon the subject, public sentiment will, I fear, however unjustly, attribute its passage in some degree to the influence of such inducements. Under such persuasion, I entertain the most fearful apprehensions that the confidence of the people in the purity and independence of legislation will be fatally impaired; our representative system, which has been devised for us by our sages and wisest jurists as a safeguard for our security, our property and our liberty, ultimately destroyed, and this great and populous State lose her just importance and influence in the destinies of the United States."

If DANIEL D. TOMPKINS had been in Gov. HOFFMAN's chair, what would have been the fate of the "honest Legislature" which the latter promised us last year, and with whose iniquitous corruptions he never found a word of fault?

In connection with the subject of International Coinage, it is interesting to note that the British branch of the International Decimal Association is not fully satisfied with the reforms in the German coinage, to which we lately adverted. That body has addressed a circular to the German Government, expressing regret that a unit of coinage has been adopted at variance with the recommendations of the International Statistical Congress held at Berlin in 1863, and of the International Decimal Association in 1867. "None of the proposed gold coins," the circular states, "offers any point of agreement with pound sterling or the twenty-five franc piece." This, however, seems to be putting the objection a little too strongly. The new German piece of twenty marks, as we noticed before, varies but slightly in value from the cited coins or from our own half-eagle. The decimal enthusiasts are apt to be a little exacting and impatient. The decimal system is, of course, recommended by every dictate of common sense and convenience. But to enforce too suddenly its general adoption, would be to entail on the commercial world an amount of trouble and expense which would be intolerable.

The Prince of Wales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with much concern, in Saturday's *World*, an account of certain interviews, reported to have taken place, into which have been introduced reflections, as unjust as they are ungenerous, on the character, as a gentleman, of the Prince of WALES, in his relations with the theatrical world.

From considerable experience in Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane, and the Gaiety theatres, I can state positively that the bearing of the Prince of WALES, in these relations, was universally courteous and manly, and characterized by the greatest propriety. I am authorized by Mr. CHAS. FECHTER, whose opportunities of judging have been at least as frequent as those of any other manager or actor, to corroborate the above assertion on his behalf in the strongest possible manner; and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, a friend of Mr. BANCROFT, of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, desires to add that he would have no difficulty in obtaining from the latter gentleman a complete denial of the allegations against the Prince in connection with that establishment, were it not too ridiculous to suppose that His Royal Highness would ever present himself at the stage door of any theatre whatever.

Any one connected with the stage must desire, at the present moment, to concur in all that Mr. SOTHERN is reported to have said as to the urbanity and modesty displayed by the Prince of WALES in his dealings with actors, and it is a pity that the same column which contains this testimony should be disfigured by the slanderous aspersions I deem it my duty to contradict.

I am, yours respectfully, C. SANTLEY.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Sunday, Dec. 10, 1871.

A Physician Sued by a Nurse for Alleged Slander.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Courier, Dec. 9.

A case was on trial before Legal Arbitrator MORRIS, yesterday, in which the plaintiff, one VIANNA GROVER, sought to heal a breach in her wounded reputation by recovering damages from Dr. W. R. JONES, of this city, for an alleged slander. As the case is somewhat novel, as well as interesting, we give a synopsis of it as shown by the evidence already taken. It appears that in July last Mrs. MERRILL, the wife of S. MERRILL, of this city, had occasion to empoly a nurse for herself and child, and the plaintiff in this case was the person so employed. Dr. W. R. JONES was called to attend Mrs. MERRILL, and it was not long before that gentleman made up his mind that there was something more than the natural disease to contend with, an opinion which was concurred in by the family. The suspicions of the physician and family being thus aroused, he investigated, and his investigations confirmed his opinion that Mrs. MERRILL was receiving minute doses of arsenious acid, administered in her food, and that the baby, which was also ill, was being similarly treated. This was a startling discovery for the family, and resulted in the dismissal of the plaintiff, and hence her action against Dr. JONES for damaged reputation.

But two witnesses for the plaintiff were examined yesterday, Drs. BARR and OAKES. These gentlemen had been called in by Mr. MERRILL the evening after the plaintiff had been dismissed, for the purpose of consulting with Dr. JONES in regard to his suspicions, and examining the patient, in order, if possible, to either verify by a diagnosis of the case, or to relieve the family of this painful suspicion. From their testimony it would seem that they did not agree with Dr. JONES, but pronounced the patient suffering from disease of the heart, either organic or otherwise, and the point sought to be established by their testimony on the part of the plaintiff, consequently, was that in the diagnosis of the case by Dr. JONES he was entirely mistaken; that no arsenic in any form had been administered, and consequently that in causing the dismissal of the plaintiff he had done her an irreparable injury which nothing short of exemplary damages could cure.

Both witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination, from which we infer that the line of defense will be that Dr. JONES made no statement as to the particular person who administered the poison, but in discharge of his duty as a physician informed the family, as in duty bound, of the fact that poison was being administered, leaving it to them to make the inference as to the guilty party. This, however, will be more fully developed when the defense examines its witnesses. It may not be out of place here to say, however, that it is claimed that from the day the plaintiff was dismissed Mrs. MERRILL and the child commenced to recover, and that now, whether she had a disease of the heart or not, she is as well as ever, which her appearance in Court yesterday very clearly verified.

Appointment of a Judge in Tennessee.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, has appointed Hon. ROBERT MCFARLAND, of Morristown, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge T. A. R. NELSON. The Nashville *Union & American* says he has accepted, and adds: "Judge MCFARLAND has occupied a position on the Supreme bench on one or more occasions as Special Judge. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of East Tennessee and deservedly ranks among the first lawyers of the State."

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—IX.

The Forges of the Wilderness.

PLATTSBURG, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.

Plattsburg is connected with civilization by Lake Champlain. On every other side it is surrounded by what ill-tempered people would call a howling wilderness. West and north and south of the "Lumber City," stretches an interminable succession of hills and lakes, woods and valleys. Occasionally the hills rise to the dignity of mountains, attaining a height of over five thousand feet, and the lakes take proud and noble proportions. Their outlets are, with few exceptions, turbulent, short-lived little streams, that brawl down precipitous slopes, wearing wrinkles, as it were, on the hill sides, and making their noisy way into Lakes George and Champlain. Some, however, are more fortunate, and pour their united streams into a nameless river, which, when it emerges from the wilderness of lake and fell and mountain, is hailed as the noble Hudson. There are few inhabitants to this wild tract of land, which embraces in its area Clinton County, much of Essex, some of Franklin and a little of Warren. Yet throughout its length and its breadth, nature has not only adorned it with a wild, savage picturesqueness, but has also endowed it with most precious gifts. Its beds of iron are so numerous that it would be difficult to say where iron is not, rather than where it is. And the woods that darken its valleys and clothe the bleak sides of its mountains are of the most valuable kind, including the finest varieties of lumber—pine, some oak and prodigious quantities of maple, yellow and white birch, spruce, hemlock and beech. The soil, though ungrateful to most of the cereals, rewards the farmer with abundant crops of roots and plentiful fruits. At present the whole territory is a lifeless silent expanse, with dormant capacities of giant power. One industry alone is the exception to the solitude, and the stillness of the lakes and mountains. This is the manufacture of charcoal hammered iron.

Science in almost every branch of industrial enterprise has introduced machinery in the place of human labor; charcoal-hammered iron is one of the exceptions whose case science has failed to reach. For the production of this article, there is an essential requirement which few iron-making countries possess. There must be in the neighborhood of the forges an abundance of hard wood which can be converted by smouldering in close kilns into good charcoal. This condition is successfully met only in Norway and Sweden, and the northern part of New-York State. By various devices the forges of Pittsburg have indeed succeeded in enabling their Juniata blooms to answer some of the requirements of charcoal hammered. But there are certain industries for which nothing save the veritable iron of the wilderness or the Norwegian "benzon" will suffice. From this demand an industry of a peculiar kind has sprung up among the wild scenes of the Adirondacks. Along the banks of the Ausable and the Saranac Rivers, the country is dotted with four-fire forges, where slabs of charcoal-hammered iron for the best boiler-plates, and billets for wire and cast-steel, are forged amid the echoes of the wild mountains, and to the music of the numerous falls which furnish the water-power for the ponderous hammers and the blast for the fires. When I returned from Dannemora Prison, I made the acquaintance of a gentleman named ANDREW WILLIAMS, who has been for many years engaged in this industry, and with him as my guide, I visited the forges along the Saranac River.

The first thing to be done in starting a forge, which for convenience in hammering, generally consists of four fires, or sets of four, is to establish kilns for the charcoal. As a general rule it requires twelve kilns to provide fuel for a four-fire forge. Each kiln costs for its erection from one to two thousand dollars, and holds from seventy to one hundred cords of wood. To feed these kilns every Winter an army of wood-choppers must be employed, who fell the timber so that it can be floated down the stream, contiguous to the forge, in the Spring, when the ice melts, or if that be impossible, it is sledded down on the frozen snow. The forges are generally built upon the bank of some precipitous stream, whose falling waters will turn the huge, old-fashioned breast-wheel that sets the big hammer in motion.

The first forge along the Saranac belongs to NICOLS, HULL & Co., and is situated about half a mile before the traveler gets to Cadyville. The ore used comes from the Moriah district, and is brought along the lake from Port Henry. The forge has four fires, and manufactures annually a thousand tons of slabs for boiler-plates. There is also a foundry belonging to the same establishment, where they make castings. The water-power furnished by a fall in the river not only drives these, but also puts in motion a grist-mill and a woolen-mill. These factories have built up the village of Morrisonville, though many of the operatives live also at Cadyville. In this latter place, though there are several manufacturing establishments, especially of starch and woolen, there are no forges, nor are any to be met with until the traveler arrives in Saranac Hollow. Here BOWEN & SIGNOR have a forge of three fires, which is devoted exclusively to making slabs for plates. One mile higher up the river is Russia, where the same firm has another forge of four fires, and a Mr. PARSONS has one of five. PARSONS makes slabs and obtains his iron from the district of Moriah; but the other forge turns out billets for wire and cast-steel. The ore for this purpose requires greater tenacity than is possessed by the Port Henry iron, and BOWEN & SIGNOR find this quality in a mine they own at Williamsburg, some seven miles higher up on the other side of the river. PARSONS turns out from five fires 129 tons of slabs every month; BOWEN & SIGNOR from 2,000 to 2,200 tons of billets and slabs per annum. These industries united employ nearly one thousand men, including kiln-tenders, wood-choppers, miners and forge hands, so that Saranac and Russia are quite populous. The two villages, though bearing different names, are in reality but one long straggling street, which drags for nearly a mile and a half along the bank of the river, following all its bends with scrupulous fidelity.

The town of Redford, which comes next, is far more compact, though it has scarcely a larger population. Though it has various industries, such as a large tannery, a brewery, grist-mill, a lumber-mill and a woolen-mill, there is no forge. The next one belongs to Mr. WILLIAMS, and is stationed at Clayburg, just above the forks of the Saranac. A little below, on the north fork of the river, is the forge of Mr. TREMBLAY, who owns a mine of singular excellence, not exceeded in the intrinsic qualities of iron by any ore from Norway or Sweden. TREMBLAY works this fully, and, besides the iron that he uses in his forge of four fires, disposes of some four thousand tons to others. Mr. WILLIAMS is opening a mine at Clayburg, but as it has proved rather leaner than was expected, he purchases from BOWEN & SIGNOR, and from TREMBLAY, both mines being in his immediate neighborhood. As the billets produced by Mr. WILLIAMS stand the highest in the market, I have preferred to describe his forge.

On the outside were great outhouses full of charcoal, and along the sides of the forge itself were huge bins filled with the sand-like ore. Inside, when I arrived, was a scene of great activity. The loups were being drawn and placed on the anvil. Here the process was very different from that I witnessed at Dannemora Prison. The hammer-man deliberately seated himself upon the pliers and thrusting a short lever bar between them nodded to the hammer attendant that he was ready. By pulling a rope attached to a sort of tiller in the dam, the gates were opened and the waters rushed upon the breast-wheel, sending it round with considerable velocity. The huge hammer, weighing some twenty-nine hundred weight, reared itself up to admit the passage of the loup under it, and then descended with a ponderous thud that I thought would inevitably send the hammer-man in the air. But he so accommodated himself to his seat as to forestal the shock by rising as horsemen do when trotting. The blows of the ponderous mass fell fast upon the glowing iron, which rapidly became a slab. At this point the rider on the pliers again raised his hand, and by admitting more water to the wheel the rapidity of its revolutions was doubled. Now this way, now that way, the slab received the hammer, sideways, across, along its length, until slowly it began to elongate, and at the end appeared at length a perfectly square billet, about two feet long, six inches broad, and perhaps a trifle less in depth. Again he raised his hand, and another attendant brought a die which stamped on the glowing mass the brand of the firm, and exchanging this for a peculiarly-shaped chisel, this portion being completed was cut off. Again the blows fell thick and fast until the second billet was completed. This, however, was not severed, but was returned to the fire to be reheated. While this was being done, other loups were brought to him and treated in the same way, and then the reheated masses were brought from the fires and polished off. As they make big work in this forge, and the loups average 350 pounds, the hammerer forged 1,400 pounds before he desisted from an incessant spell of labor. The firemen who make the loups average $65 a month, and some exceed that. The men who tend the kilns and bring in the baskets of charcoal for the fires get $1 50 a day. The teamsters own their own teams and make their own bargains, which are very remunerative. The wood-choppers average about $2 to $2 50 per day, but they work only in the late Fall and Winter.

The forges of the Ausable are far more considerable, and are surrounded by far more important works. There are in all six forges, which belong to two proprietors. Of these the brothers JAMES and JOHN ROGERS own two at Black Brook, one of four fires, the other of eight; one at Ausable Forks of four, and one at Jay of six. The Peru Iron and Steel Company have at Clintonville one forge of sixteen fires, where billets are exclusively made for cast-steel, and another of four fires, where are made half-blooms for the Company's rolling-mills in the same locality. Here are three trains for rolling iron, the largest being of sixteen inches, and capable of rolling iron from an inch and a half by one-eighth to four inches by one. It was the intention of this Company to manufacture steel, and the project is still entertained, but the enterprise is deferred until some railway accommodation has been afforded, and in the mean time they produce in enormous quantities the raw material of steel for the Jersey City Steel-works, and for steel manufacturers in Pennsylvania. To inspect these forges, I took the steamer at Plattsburg and was landed at Port Kent, from which point, by staging, I got to Birmingham Falls, in the immediate vicinity of the Ausable chasm, the lion of the place, and a great resort of tourists in the Summer. There is a little village here where there is a starch factory and a lumber-mill. A wooden bridge spans the river here so exactly over the falls that, when the water is high, it is enveloped in the mist that rises from the foaming, roaring river below. This, of course, completely ruins the view of the falls, which, seen from other points, have considerable grandeur. The river, during the mile and three-quarters of the gorge, makes a fall of 220 feet, so that its course is considerably precipitous. It moves on at a rapid pace, with a surly sort of murmur against the imprisoning-fortress walls that attempt to forbid the daylight, and, at frequent intervals, swells this murmur into an angry roar as it battles with underground rocks and rushes down falls in a sheet of whirling foam. Toward the end of the gorge the fall is very gradual, and it makes its way unvexed to Lake Champlain, into which it falls a few miles above Port Kent.

About two miles from the chasm is the town of Keeseville, which, though it contains no forges, has a wire-making factory, which uses solely the Williams billets, made on the Saranac. It is in the hands of a company, but the principal proprietors are Messrs. EDMUND K. BABER and EDMUND and NELSON KINGSLAND. They make here sizes from 0 to 26, and the wire has a high reputation in the market from the excellence of the iron and the thoroughness of the working. The billets are rolled into rods at the rolling-mills belonging to the Ausable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, where from a length of two feet they are drawn out to seventy-five feet, and sometimes eighty feet. They are drawn into wire by placing the rods on reels and connecting the end with a cylinder revolving rapidly. At the connecting point the wire is passed through an apparatus which reduces it one-half. When the cylinder has completely wound it off the reel it is placed on the next in order and reduced again, and then again, until it has been on fifteen or sixteen, sometimes even twenty cylinders. After it has been materially reduced it has to be annealed by placing it in an iron pot surrounded by furnaces, and subjecting it to a bake of twelve hours. This enterprise is only in its infancy, but this year five hundred tons of wire have been manufactured, and the concern is prospering. The Ausable Horse Nail Company belongs to nearly the same proprietors. The President is Mr. EDMUND KINGSLAND, his nephew, NELSON KINGSLAND, the Assemblyman elect, is Vice-President, EDMUND K. BABER is the Treasurer, and J. R. ROMEYNE, Secretary. The concern, which is highly prosperous, is managed by Mr. EDMUND KINGSLAND, an old and shrewd iron-man, who manages to make the concern pay 80 per cent., which, for the down-trodden iron industry of the State, is pretty fair. When it is considered that American iron is rejected, and that the Norwegian "benzon" which is used has to pay a heavy duty, the principle of protection becomes rather misty.

There is quite a good road from Keeseville to Clintonville where the Peru Steel and Iron Company have their works. This concern is a stock company and is managed by JOHN L. TAYLOR, formerly of New-York. The works are stretched out in a straggling fashion along the north bank of the river, and are divided by the work-people into the upper and lower works, because of the two dams across the river which furnish the motive power. Those at the lower dam are the most extensive. Here is the largest forge in the country, having sixteen fires and four hammers, each of five tons. These huge masses of iron are moved by a huge breast wheel, to which the water is conveyed by a canal half a mile long and twenty-five feet wide. The loups are drawn from the fire every two hours and twenty minutes, and the scene at night time would thrill with rapture the soul of a Rembrandt. The deep shades of night around the water-wheels are suddenly broken, when the glowing loups are placed upon the anvils, by rays of dazzling light and bewildering showers of bright sparks, that are reflected upon the water, falling in showers from the blades of the wheel, and making the drops glisten like diamonds. The activity becomes contagious, and the spectator who sees everything in motion and turmoil around him, men drawing on from the furnaces, hammerers dealing tremendous blows upon the red-hot masses, firemen working away at the fires that roar back in sympathy, coal-men rushing down the decline with their iron trucks loaded with baskets of charcoal, wheels revolving, water flashing, sparks flying, half-forged billets being wheeled away to the fires, completed ones being added to the piles in a corner, feels an almost irresistible impulse to take off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and rush at something, to be in unison with the surroundings. From this forge upward of four thousand tons of billets for cast-steel are produced every year, and about double that amount of ore is used. This comes exclusively from the Palmer Mine, in the town of Black Brook, five-eighths of which belong to JOHN and JAMES ROGERS, and the remainder to this Company. It is of a peculiarly tenacious character, and is almost exclusively used for steel. It is the hope and expectation of the people around Clintonville that the Peru Company will shortly commence the manufacture of steel, for which they possess all the requisites. But, with those peculiar notions of the obligations incurred by manufacturers who receive protection, they have hitherto declined to take the risk, finding the production of the steel blooms unexpectedly profitable. If they manufactured steel, it would give an immense impetus to the iron business in this section, and would be the making of Clintonville. As the matter stands at present, they employ more than three hundred men in the two forges, and it is computed that to supply with wood the twenty-two kilns which feed the fires, and for other purposes connected with their works the labor of at least a thousand more is requisite.

The ROGERS BROTHERS own all that is left of the iron trade on the Ausable. Their works at Ausable Forks come next to those of the Peru Company. Here they have most extensive industries, especially a rolling-mill and a nail factory, where there are forty-eight machines, from which 80,000 kegs of nails are vomited annually. These enterprising men contrive to get a profit out of their nails if the Peru Company cannot. They economise labor in every possible way by the use of machinery, and they lessen the cost materially by burning Pennsylvania iron in the forge here instead of charcoal. For the blooms which are converted into nails, this is good enough, as the iron from the Palmer bed has great native tenacity. The forge is situated on the west branch of the River Ausable, which divides at this point as the name of the place implies. It is carried to the rolling mills by a flume so extensive and so large as to deserve the title of an aqueduct. It is ninety rods in length and has a diameter of five and a half feet. There is a carpenter's-shop, where the kegs for the mills are made; a wheelright-shop and a foundry for work required in the general business of the ROGERS'. The furnace has a melting capacity of five tons, and is fed from the scraps and from pig-iron brought from distant furnaces. The other forges belonging to this firm are at Black Brook, where there are two—one of four and another of eight fires, and one at Jay with six fires. They own some forty thousand acres of timber land, and consume annually 1,448,970 bushels of charcoal. From the mine at Black Brook they excavate annually over 24,000 tons of ore, and they manufacture about a thousand tons annually for each of their twenty-two fires. It has been calculated that they have on their pay-rolls throughout the year an average of 1,600 hands. They are most enterprising, make their own brick, their own castings, their own cement and lime, and saw their own lumber in their own saw-mills. In everything that they attempt they endeavor to bring out the resources of the country under their administration. They keep large stores at their various works, from which three hundred thousand dollars of goods are sold per year to their employes. They have built fine offices and residences for themselves and their managing agents, and have introduced as an ornamental wood the black ash, which has hitherto been regarded as useless. Such men, it must be acknowledged, deserve the assistance that protection is intended to afford, for they aim as much to benefit the country as to enrich themselves.

The Cosmopolitan Conference and the Internationals—The Authorities Denounced.

An excited meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference took place at the hall, corner Bleecker-street and Bowery, yesterday afternoon. The arrest of the five Internationals in the morning, who had attempted to organize a procession in defiance of the Police order, raised the most violent and excited feelings among the members of the Conference, who are in warm sympathy with the International Society. Speeches were made denouncing the Police authorities, and resolutions were passed declaring that the action of the authorities was a violation of individual liberty, and of the rights of man, of the spirit and interest of our Government, and an insult to the spirit of the age.

Dr. SHEPHERD moved that the Cosmopolitan Conference recommend to the International Society that the procession forbidden that day be held on a Sunday. Carried amid loud applause.

Mr. BOUCHER moved that a special committee of three be appointed to wait on Judge PIERREPONT, and retain him for the defense of the imprisoned Internationalists. Carried unanimously.

A committee was appointed to visit Mercer-street Station-house and give pecuniary aid to the prisoners.

After some further discussion, a delegate from the Internationals said a large meeting would be held at No. 100 Prince-street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, and delegates from all the Citizens' Societies in the City were invited. The meeting then adjourned.

Attempted Murder.

FRANK MCGUIRE, of No. 302 West Twentieth-street, and FRANK SEXTON, of No. 132 West Nineteenth-street, became engaged in a quarrel, yesterday, in Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, during which SEXTON seized a razor and drew it across MCGUIRE'S face, cutting a frightful gash, extending from the nose to the back of the neck. Both parties were taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where the injured man was attended by Dr. BEACH, who ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. SEXTON also received a severe cut on the hand, which was dressed, and he was then locked up.

GRANT AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We copy elsewhere a notable article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, for which we bespeak the careful and candid attention of our readers. It is devoted to a searching examination of the personal calumnies against President GRANT with which for months the Democratic papers have reeked. Evidently based upon an accurate knowledge of the exact facts and bearing upon its face the unmistakable marks of authenticity, it commends itself by its justness of tone and its frank directness of statement. By all fair-minded men it will be accepted as a complete and triumphant vindication of the President. It scatters and overwhelms the personal slanders against him as effectually as his message disarms the political criticisms.

We are glad that this comprehensive and conclusive exposition has been made. It is as timely as it is convincing. The campaign of detraction has been pursued with the most persistent malignity of spirit and the most unscrupulous boldness of invention. The very paucity of any solid objections to the President, the very scantiness of any valid arguments against his administration, has imparted special venom to these personal assaults. Where the enemy had so weak a position and so slender a stock of heavy artillery, it was necessary to make all the more rattle with their small guns. Thinking men have understood the shameless crusade and estimated it at its proper value. But there may have been danger that the pertinacity with which the calumnies were repeated, groundless and preposterous as they were, might impose upon some honest people. Whatever false illusion may have been created will be thoroughly dissipated by this convincing statement. It crushes the whole brood of slanders—the alleged accumulation of wealth, the imputed acceptance of gifts during his Presidency, the Seneca quarry aspersion, the undue nepotism, and all the rest.

In the facts as now presented the country will see little or nothing to which exception can justly be taken. The simple truth that Gen. GRANT has accepted no gifts since he became President is a scathing rebuke to his unprincipled calumniators. He possesses, indeed, worthy memorials of the nation's deep and pervading gratitude. When he came fresh from his heroic and matchless defense of the nation's life, with the laurels of resplendent victory upon his brow, the common instinct of the people, to whom he had rendered such inestimable service, prompted a substantial token of their grateful acknowledgment. Nothing they could possibly do for him would be commensurate with what he had done for them in saving the nation's existence. But, rather as an expression of their own sense of high obligation than as a measure of his deserts, they tendered him reasonable gifts, and he very properly received them. When WELLINGTON returned triumphant from Waterloo, the treasures of the people were lavishly poured upon him, and no one has ever thought of disparaging him for receiving tenfold all that GRANT has accepted. Gen. SHERMAN has, in like manner, been made the recipient of pecuniary presents, and yet the same critics who denounce Gen. GRANT as a gift-taker, invariably describe his great compatriot as the soul of honor. This distinction shows how purely partisan and malevolent the assault is. There is nothing in the President's course on this subject which is not approved by the most eminent examples in history and the most correct principles of propriety.

One point is worthy of special consideration. Gen. GRANT has been treated in all these vile aspersions as though he had undergone a complete revolution of character. It is but a short time since the whole country, without distinction of party—save as rebel instincts and sympathies inspired a few discordant and raven notes—agreed in pronouncing him the most free from selfishness, self seeking, egotism and ambition of all military heroes. His modesty and reserve, his unselfish patriotism and purity of purpose were as well understood as his indomitable will, his military genius and his force of character. Nor was the country mistaken. This was the just estimate of the man. And yet if we could believe his detractors he has undergone as marvelous a transformation as that which DANTE saw in Malebolge, when the man was turned into a serpent and the serpent into a man. They transform the pure, plain, honest, unselfish, manly General into a gross, sordid, scheming, ambitious adventurer. Such an impossible change of character affronts all reason and denies all humanity. They treat the conqueror of rebellion and the savior of the nation as the worst of all criminals. Such baseness outrages and dishonors the American name.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

In another column we publish an article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which shows how groundless the assertions are that the President has put all of his relatives and kinsmen in nice public offices.

That low-lived sheet, the New-York *Sun* has kept standing in its columns a list which purported to be that of the President's family connections who are feeding at the public crib. In its desire to blacken the President's good name, the *Sun* searched far and near to find those in office who enjoyed the privilege of being upon terms of even the remotest relationship with Gen. GRANT, his wife, or any of his family or her family. Failing to find as many relatives as it went in search of, the *Sun* proceeded to connect the President with various office-holders by such ties as best suited its malicious purpose. The spurious list that it gave to the world bore such marks of malice and falsehood that but very few respectable Democratic papers gave it a place in their columns. The Buffalo *Courier* published it, as a matter of course. That sheet sends back a prompt echo of every scurrulous howl that the *Sun* sees fit to raise.

From the TIMES' article it will be seen just how much truth there is in the charge that the President has looked after his own kith and kin. Some of his immediate family and personal friends hold official positions. But the public is fortunate in securing their services, and they were selected for other reasons besides the fact of their relationship to the President.

From the Boston Advertiser.

We reprint from the New-York TIMES of yesterday an important editorial article in reply to the reckless charges made against the President by his personal enemies and the more unscrupulous of those who are hostile to him on political grounds. Many of the facts now stated have long been well known by those who have been most active in accusation, and they have been at the service of any one who cared to discover the truth. We do not admit, in publishing the article from the TIMES, that it is necessary to put on a record a formal denial of every charge, however baseless, that may be made against the President or any other public officer. Nor do we believe that the slanders upon Gen. GRANT have been believed by any considerable number of the people. But the constant iteration of them by persons and newspapers with an interest in having them believed, and the invention of circumstantial details for the purpose of corroborating them, have, we think, rendered it wise that the charges should be refuted wholly and in every particular, once for all. And the TIMES has rendered another public service by collecting and replying to them.

From the Utica Herald.

All these charges are pure fabrications, springing from the innate "cussedness" of his enemies. They have acted on the principle that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," and they have repeated these slanders, known to be such by all his acquaintances, and by those who originated them, until many have begun to believe there must be some truth in them. But the refutation, full and complete, now comes, and in what a disgraceful light, in the eyes of an intelligent public, does it place the papers of the opposition which repeated the slanders, until they became stale and nauseating. The commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness," has by them been willfully and repeatedly broken. Now, what atonement have they to make for this wanton and wicked offense? Will they retract and correct what they have said, or will they follow up by inventing new slanders? Those who have been deceived and duped into repeating the calumnies against President GRANT, will hang their heads in shame. They must and will make the *amende honorable*, and the end of all this falsehood and detraction must be to place the virtues of our modest President in still stronger light before the American people, and awaken in their bosoms a still warmer sympathy and confidence in his integrity and patriotism.

From the Boston Transcript.

People who prefer to believe the truth, instead of concocted falsehoods, as to political matters, should read the exposure of the persistent misrepresentations by the enemies of President GRANT in the New-York TIMES. It blows a crowd of fabrications to the winds.

Death of Capt. R. C. Chesebrough, Sr.

From the Baltimore American.

The sad intelligence has been received in this city of the death of Capt. ROBERT C. CHESEBROUGH, Sr., of the bark *Aquidneck*, which occurred at Rio Janeiro on the 2d of November. He had been quite ill after his last return home, but recovered sufficiently to take command of his vessel on her outward voyage, reaching his destination, however, only to die there. In years of service at sea Capt. CHESEBROUGH was one of the oldest ship-masters of Baltimore. For forty years he had been sailing from this port, and had commanded some of the finest ships belonging to it. When but eighteen years of age he made his first voyage as Captain of the brig *Napoleon*, from Baltimore to Marseilles. Thirty-five years ago he was master of the brig *Baltimore*, trading between this and European ports, and for the last twenty years had been Captain of the ships *A. Cheesebrough*, *Mary Whitridge* and *Annie Bowen*, and the bark *Aquidneck*. The European, India, China, and South American trades were equally well known to him, and he had sailed over all the usual routes of ocean commerce. In 1862 he was wrecked on the Phillippine Islands, in the ship *Annie Bown*, by a typhoon. After returning home the bark *Aquidneck* was built under his own personal supervision at Mystic River, Connecticut, for Messrs. THOMAS WHITRIDGE & Co., and he has since then been engaged entirely in the trade between Rio Janeiro and Baltimore for that firm, in whose service the most of his years had been spent.

Capt. CHEESEBROUGH was a model seaman, a strict disciplinarian on his vessel, and a thorough navigator; he has always been one of the most successful of ship-masters, and had won an enviable professional reputation. Personally of a genial and sociable character, he had many warm friends, to whom the news of his death will be freighted with a sense of personal loss. He was sixty-two years of age, and was a native of Stonington, Connecticut, but removed to Baltimore while yet a very young man.

GEORGIA.

Platform Adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Georgia Democratic State Convention, which nominated Col. JAMES MILTON SMITH, Speaker of the present House of Representatives of the State, for Governor:

Whereas, Power should ever be used wisely and justly for the benefit of those who confer it; and Whereas, There is a prospect, for the first time in some years, of placing the administration of the affairs of the State in the hands of her own sons; and Whereas, It is not deemed necessary at this time to go into a particular enunciation of our views and principles in regard to general politics; therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Georgia upon the prospect of securing an honest and faithful administration of the State Government, and we declare it to be the universal desire of those whom we represent to secure a good government, to live at peace, to pass wise and wholesome laws, and to have the same administered in a spirit of wisdom, justice and moderation.

Resolved, That it is our fixed purpose to put down corruption in all departments of the State Government, and the temple of Justice of the money changers, to practice economy in the expenditure of public money, to elevate and preserve the public faith and credit, to encourage education, to develop the resources of the Commonwealth, and to bring back all branches of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—to the ancient landmarks of the fathers.

Resolved, That as a Democratic Convention of the people of Georgia, we avail ourselves of the occasion to renew our adhesion to the great Democratic Party of the Union, and to assure all men that it is our desire and purpose, and, as far as in us lies, to preserve public order, to bring to condign punishment all disturbers of the peace, as well as unfaithful public servants, and to deal justly and kindly with all classes of the people.

Attempted Suicide.

At 5½ o'clock A. M. yesterday ELIZA MURTHA, a prisoner confined at the Eighth Precinct Station-house on a charge of petit larceny, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself with a handkerchief to the door of her cell. She was discovered by Doorman ROGERS, and cut down before life was extinct.

New-England Society.

A meeting of the members of this Society is called for this evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to nominate officers for the coming year. Hitherto, we understand, it has been the custom of the Board in office to make up a list of candidates themselves. But the Society having now grown strong in numbers, many of the members feel disposed to assert their right to make their own nominations in future; and with this view the proposed meeting is to be held.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY CHOICE AND LARGE STOCK OF RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, INCLUDING TRAVELLING-BAGS, LADIES' SATCHELS, DISPATCH AND DRESSING-CASES, MEMORANDA BOOKS, TOILET MIRRORS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, PORTE-MONAIES.

FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

—Advertisement.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Those hunting for holiday presents, whether useful or ornamental, spend a great deal of time visiting the various stores and selecting a single article at each place. Now, to those who do not care for money or time, who do not mind whether they are suited or not, we say, continue in your folly; but to those who value both their time and money, or desire to be fully satisfied with their purchases, we say, go to the Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, where everything can be found that can be purchased elsewhere, and where they can obtain their choice without trouble. They can find books most exquisitely bound in gold; also volumes for the little ones in a box, forming a small library; toys of such a wonderful variety and elegance, (the largest assortment in the City,) clocks, cutlery, satchels, Russia-leather porte-monnaies, ladies' and gents' under-wear, children's clothing, and the finest assortment of newest designs of the celebrated Milton gold jewelry; and further, the beauty and manner of doing business is, that there is but one price charged for each article, viz., one dollar; and, as an accommodation to those who cannot visit the place, the proprietors have published a list of the most prominent articles, which will be forwarded free on application, so that parties can make their selections, and the order will be filled and warranted to suit. Remember, the Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

That the KNABE Piano is the best instrument made is proven by the fact that, whatever artists and professionals say of other instruments, they *buy for their own use* the KNABE. Its durability, powerful action, richness of tone, and elasticity, are qualities which recommend it to every one who tries it. In society it is not considered the *ton* to be without a KNABE. It may be seen at the ware-rooms of Messrs. J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

It Gives me Pleasure to Inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I, therefore, can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.

PETER SAUTER,
Lansburg, Le-Seur County, Minn.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$300,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s
"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

All Care and Anxiety about Burglary removed in the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which has had an experience of ten years without a failure. Thousands who are using it testify that it is reliable and satisfactory. Some case every day of property saved by this protection. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs.—Our lady readers will bear in mind that the best place to select a "nice" set of Furs is at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. BURKE has a choice stock, and his motto is "Popular prices."

New 7-Octave Pianos, $350 Cash, for the Holidays. Pianos and Organs to rent, and rent allowed on the purchase. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Holiday Styles Gents' Dress Hats now ready. Seal Caps at popular prices.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st.

Russian Kumel—(Allasch.)—The recognized Court brand. This delicious liqueur for sale by JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS Union-square.

Remarkable Improvement in Dentistry.

From the Evening Mail.

It is an established fact that the United States have brought dentistry to the highest perfection, and that the best dentists in the world are Americans. One of the greatest improvements dentistry owes to Dr. M. LEVETT, of this City. It is the introduction of atmospheric pressure to dentistry in the year 1835, and his further invention of the suction cellular base for artificial teeth, the most perfect substitute for nature that we have ever seen. Dr. LEVETT'S offices, No. 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Warnock & Co., Hatters.

GENTS' SILK HATS, $7.
LADIES', GENTS' AND BOYS' FURS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES FELT HATS,
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MARRIED.

ADEE—STANTON.—Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Wates, GEORGE ADEE and ADELAIDE PALMER, daughter of Charles P. Stanton, of Stonington, Conn.

COWDREY—LEEDS.—On Thursday, the 7th December, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., SAMUEL COWDREY, of New-Rochelle, to Mrs. HATTIE E. LEEDS, daughter of the late Wm. H. Williams, of this City.

DAVEGA—PENTZ.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Dr. C. DAVEGA, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MARY A. B. PENTZ, of this City. No cards.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

SUMNER—PRINCE.—On Monday, Dec. 4, at St. Peter's Church, Bainbridge, N. Y., by Rev. S. Seymour Lewis, Rector, CHARLES PORTER SUMNER, of New-York City, to ABIGAIL A. PRINCE, of Bainbridge.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

TALBOT—MARSHALL.—In Allegheny City, Penn., on Thursday, the 7th inst., by Rev. S. F. Scovel, RICHMOND TALBOT, of this City, and JULIA, daughter of the late Mr. James Marshall, of Allegheny City.

WRIGHT—WOODRUFF.—In Dansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Samuel Jessup, Pay-master D. P. WRIGHT, U. S. N., to SOPHY A., daughter of B. W. Woodruff.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 10, E. BALDWIN, Jr., son of the late Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Baldwin-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving the Thirtieth-street Depot at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BLACKLIDGE.—On Friday, 8th inst., A. M. BLACKLIDGE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Atlas Lodge F. and A. M. are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 254 West 38th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—On the 8th inst., at Monroe, Orange County, New-York, WILLIAM CROMWELL, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Second day, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Monroe, Erie Railroad, to meet the 8 and 9¼ trains.

CURTISS.—On Sunday, 10th inst., PAUL, infant son of Samuel Ives and Laura W. Curtiss.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 39 West Washington-square, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

GILL.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, JAS. A., only child of John and Jane Gill, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 22 Macdougal-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

GAYNOR.—At St. John, New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 9, JOHN GAYNOR, of this City, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, No. 157 East 17th-st., and at St. Ann's Church, 12th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

GILBERT.—Dec. 9, in Jacksonville, Fla., of consumption, MAY BATES GILBERT, wife of Sylvester P. Gilbert, of this City.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

HAWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, ROBERT T., youngest son of the late J. H. Hobart Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 134 East 39th-st.

LANGDON.—At his residence in Castleton, Vt., Dec. 2, CHARLES LANGDON, aged 30 years, son of the late Hon. B. F. Langdon, of that place.

LILLY.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, MARY B., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lilly, aged 1 month and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 352 West 4th-st., this Monday at 1 P. M.

OUTRAM.—At Halifax, N. S., on the 19th of November, CATHERINE, wife of Joseph Outram, and daughter of the late Henry Darden, of Chesterfield, Queen Anne County, Md.

SEAVEY.—Friday, Dec. 8, 1871, after a lingering illness, LOUISA SEAVEY, sister-in-law of John T. Dolan, deceased.

THORNE.—At New-Rochelle, Dec. 8th inst., JAMES H. THORNE, aged 25.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 12th inst. at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot to meet the 11½ A. M. train from New-York.

VANNESS.—On the 9th inst., at No. 226 East 20th-st., Miss SARAH VANNESS, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place at the above number on Monday, the 11th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

YOUNG.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 9, at his residence, No. 118 West 11th-st., HIRAM YOUNG, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to General Committee will be held at No. 154 Franklin-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DEWITT BEARDSLY, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with a call of the Central Committee, a primary election of the above Association will be held at No. 181 Chatham-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting, for the election of officers and delegates to Central Committee, will be held at No. 118 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871.
HENRY KRUGER, President.
JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.
Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 102 East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
J. MALLEN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for officers and members of General Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Meyer's, No. 129 Spring-st. Poll open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Lyon Hall, No. 470 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
DAVID G. CAYWOOD, President.
THOS. H. KIP, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 86 6th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, to elect officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
GEO. W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers of this Association, and delegates therefrom to the Republican Central Committee, will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., TUESDAY, Dec. 12, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.
WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOS. MCCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the constitution, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building TUESDAY EVENING Dec. 12, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election for officers and delegates to Central Committee, for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, at No. 1,193 Broadway.
Polls open from 7 to 9.
E. D. MORGAN, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of the above Association, and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at Temperance Hall, No. 161 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will, pursuant to the order of the Republican Central Committee, assemble at head-quarters, Kromm's Hall, No. 245 West 33d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, to choose its officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.
WM. B. AVERY, Sec.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Pres.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY evening, Dec. 11, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. Entrance on 23d-st. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½, prompt.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Chairman Executive Committee.
DAVID C. STURGES, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election for officers of the Association and members of the General Committee for the year 1872 will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., (entrance on 23d-st.)
Polls open from 7 to 10.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.
A. P. MAN,
President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to Central Committee will be held at head-quarters, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871.
WM. HAW, JR., President.
CYRUS T. FROST, Secretary.

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Capt. JOHN HOBBS, a famous ranger and Indian fighter of Sonora and Northern Mexico, is the guest of a well-known publisher in this City. He arrived in the Metropolis a few days ago direct from Fort Sedgwick. He has probably suffered greater hardships from and has gained a greater knowledge of the plain and frontier Indians than any white man living in this country. His thrilling adventures and hand-to-hand conflicts with the Apaches during the past quarter of a century and captivity of ten years among the Comanches, would afford splendid material for a first-class romance. The exploits of this individual utterly overshadows the deeds of the renowned KIT CARSON, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and completely surpasses the doings of "Buffalo Bill" and "California Joe," whose names in connection with Indian fighting has bean before the public in various periodicals during the past seven years.

Last evening a TIMES representative enjoyed an hour's conversation with the grim old veteran, and learned from his own lips some particulars of an eventful career.

The Captain was found at the office of a stenographer who was busily employed in taking notes to be used in connection with a forthcoming history of his life. He invited the reporter to be seated, and handed him a pipe of unique pattern, with a stem about four feet in length, which he first lighted and indulged in a few whiffs as a starter. "That pipe," said he, "I captured from ALGALAUMME, a Montezuma Chief, thirteen years ago, and I would not part with it for a thousand dollars." While smoking, the reporter surveyed the border-man; he is fully six feet in height, sparely built, is as straight as an arrow, has small, black, piercing eyes, long and coarse hair, as black as a coal, a swarthy countenance covered with scars, and a complexion in general that has been so tanned by exposure to the sun and wind that it resembles strongly that of an Indian. He wore a border-suit of buckskin, fantastically arranged, but his person was devoid of jewelry, which is such a characteristic weakness of frontier men. On a bureau at the right rested a huge white sombrero, while in one corner of the room, near the stenographer's desk, were scalps and tomahawks and other relics of the forest, and of sanguinary conflicts with the savages. As he had been a captive such a great length of time among the Indians, it seemed a matter of surprise to the reporter that he could converse so fluently in his mother tongue. He explained this by stating that he had as a companion in captivity an American, and had frequent intercourse with trappers and herdsmen whom he had assisted in capturing. By this mode he had managed to retain his English perfectly. His knowledge of dates was also surprising when it is taken into consideration that he was carried off by the Comanches when but twenty years of age, and previous to that event had but little schooling.

He was born in a small frontier village on the Big Blue River, in the northern portion of Jackson County, in the State of Missouri, in the year 1829, but does not remember the month. When but a mere lad he gained a great reputation among the hardy backwoodsmen and trappers of that section as a wonderful shot, as he had been known to bring down a deer at four hundred yards. At eighteen he was a successful trapper, and knew every elk path and otter pond for miles through the wilderness. His shrewdness attracted the attention of BENT, the great St. Louis fur-trader, who secured his services when nineteen. It is to this incident that his subsequent misfortunes and ten years' captivity and sufferings among the Comanches may be attributed. Shortly after entering the services of the fur company, as the Captain related, he and a companion, JEAN BATTIES, a French Canadian, were sent to the Cimerone Springs, near the head waters of the Arkansas River. At that date the whole country was almost a howling wilderness, with but few settlers scattered here and there, and was swarming with hostile Apaches, Pawnees, and the scourge of Northern Mexico, the blood-thirsty Comanches. On the 17th of September, 1847, as their luck had been bad, BATTIES proposed to HOBBS to start further south, where game was supposed to be in abundance; the latter acquiesced. During the evening of the first day's trip HOBBS trailed a buffalo. His capture is given in his own vernacular. "Putting spurs to my mare," said the Captain, "I soon overhauled the varmint, which proved to be a cow, which I killed. BATTIES soon joined me, and after we cut off all the meat we wanted we built a fire and bunked in for the night. The following morning, while preparing our grub, a war party of twenty Comanche braves, with eight or ten Pawnee scalps, and a drove of stolen ponies appeared on the scene. The leader of the band advanced toward me with outstretched hands, and growled out 'How?' I answered him in a friendly way, still keeping an eye on my shooting-irons. All of a sudden one of the most demoniac yells that ever greeted a mortal's ears was given, and before we could move the whole pack of hell-hounds were upon us two poor devils. They killed poor BATTIES before my eyes, scalped him, took off his moccasins, secured his rifle and ammunition, and then made for me. But the Chief somehow took a fancy to me and drawed off the pack after they had almost finished me and had the knife to my scalp. Look here," so saying the Captain parted the thick black hair on the side of his head and a long white scar was revealed. "That's the commencin' place," he resumed, "and in two minutes' time longer I expect they would have raised my top-knot, for certain. Do you see this?" Here he pointed to a deep scar just above his mustache, at the right of the nose, "That's another mark they gave me with a tomahawk on that occasion. Well, to make a long story short, they carried me with them up to the mountains. They danced around me, sung and played on the tomtoms nearly all night, and to wind up they cut off my hair and commenced to cut up my face, or what you might call it, to tattoo me. I objected so strongly that they stopped it, but they managed to put a brass ring through my nose. This I wore during my ten years' captivity. I was made a warrior, and went out with them on all their war and mauraudiug expeditions across the Mexican border, and several times came near losing my life while fighting the Apaches and Pawnees. All told, my body bears seventeen bullet and arrow wounds." Removing his boots, the Captain exhibited to the reporter five buck-shot "indentures" in his right leg, and three or four gun-shot and arrow wounds in his left limb. "I remained with the red-skins two years before I was made a warrior. About six months after this event, while hunting alone in the mountains of Lower Sonora, I heard the breaking of a twig not far from where I was standing. I cocked my rifle, thinking it might be a cinnamon bear. I did not hear the sound again, but instead saw the cause of it in the shape of a big Pawnee warrior who stood partly concealed in a clump of chaparal about 200 yards distant. We looked at each other fully five minutes without drawing a bead; suddenly he raised his gun and fired at me without taking aim. I jumped to the right and escaped, still keeping an eye on the Pawnee; he dodged around, but I soon let him have it square in the head and scalped him. When nearing the lodges I got two ash poles and stuck the ends of each into the ears of the scalp—it's the style of the Comanches to take ears and all—and marched into camp.

Five minutes later seven hundred warriors, headed by OLD WOLF, whom the United States soldiers and Mexicans well know to their sorrow, surrounded me, and such shaking of hands and hugging I never experienced before. The chief the next morning gave me his third daughter as a bride. By our marriage I have seven children." "Where are they now?" queried the reporter. "Oh, they're running wild on the plains," replied the Captain, laughingly. He said that in the Fall of 1847, after numerous fights with United States soldiers, during which he tried to escape, (rather dubious,) the Comanches concluded to sell him and another white prisoner named KIRKER. Thus, after ten years of captivity, he was taken to Fort Bent, and was sold to Col. SUMNER, of the Sixth Cavalry. The Captain was rasomed for six yards of red flannel, one pound of tobacco, and a string of beads. KIRKER was sold for eight yards of curtain calico and a pound of common Missouri tobacco. After being ransomed, the Captain sought the home of his youth; but all his relatives had removed, and, heartbroken, he retraced his steps and made his way into Mexico, where he joined PLACIDA LA VEGA in his war against the Church Party. At the conclusion he made his way to Chihuahua, and was employed by GOV. ANGLESTRES to fight the Apaches at the rate of $50 per scalp. With thirty Mexicans, during six months, they raised ninety scalps. Becoming disgusted with the Mexicans, he again cast his fortunes with OLD WOLF and the Camanches. He continued fighting with them two or three years against other tribes, and when the French invaded Mexico he repaired to Chihuahua and was made a lieutenant of artillery in the Liberal army by BENITO JUAREZ, and participated in the battles of Los Membres, Mazatalan, Zapick, Santiago, Esquantito, Siera Alegar and various others, down to Queretaro, when MAXIMILIAN surrendered. At the close of the war he again visited his Indian home, and, growing tired of that species of existence, determined to live in the future among civilized people. His faith, however, in humanity has been terribly shaken since he has been in Gotham, as he lost $150 in greenbacks at a place of public amusement a few evenings since, and he has changed his mind considerably. He speaks fluently the dialects of seven different tribes—Castilian and half Montezuma, the language of Northern and New-Mexico and Sonora. He is probably the only white man that can aid the historian in translating them.

The American Dairymen's Association.

The seventh annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association will be held in the City of Utica on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 9, 10 and 11. Arrangements for this meeting are not yet fully completed, but the officers of the Society take pleasure in announcing the following programme as essentially that which will be carried out at this Convention: Prof. GEORGE C. CALDWELL, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will deliver an address on "The Practical Value of Chemical Analysis of the Dairymen's Raw Materials and of the Products of His Manufacture." This lecture will be illustrated by many large diagrams prepared expressly for this occasion. Prof. X. A. WILLARD, of Little Falls, N. Y., will deliver an address on "The Manufacture of Condensed Milk," illustrated by extensive diagrams to show the principles involved in the manufacture of condensed milk, the apparatus and machinery, &c. Addresses will also be made by the following gentlemen: Hon. HARRIS LEWIS on "The Winter Food of Dairy Stock," T. D. CURTIS, Esq., on "The Standard of Excellence in Cheese-making," Dr. L. L. WRIGHT on "The Lessons of My Experience in Cheese-making in 1871," S. A. FARRINGTON, Esq., on "Dairy Farming," O. S. BLISS, Esq., on "Recent Improvements in Butter-making," H. COOLEY GREENE, Esq., on "The Manufacture of Butter in Creameries," WM. BLANDING, Esq., and M. FOLSOM, Esq., on cheese questions.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week past, ending with Saturday, Dec. 9, the real estate market has been excessively dull, no public sales of importance taking place at the Exchange or elsewhere, (with the exception, perhaps, of the sale of Prospect Park lots, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, already reported, which was not attended with any great success,) while, in the way of private sales, none of special interest have been reported. In fact business at the present time is in rather a peculiar state, for while there is no activity, prices are firmly maintained, and owners of real estate seem indisposed to dispose of their property at any figure. For up-town building lots there is considerable inquiry, and when we learn of a contract being closed, the figures are not only generally satisfactory, but somewhat in advance of previous rates. The renewed agitation in reference to quick transit has given additional firmness to the market, and it is not probable that any very extensive sales of up-town realty will be made before the Spring trade opens. Meanwhile, about the only transactions concluded in public are legal sales, the number of which will increase as the year draws to a close. The prospects for a good business season in the Spring are considered by brokers and others favorable. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 9, amounts to $82,725. At the Exchange, on Saturday, JOHNSON & MILLER, at a receiver's sale, under the direction of G. B. LENT, Esq., receiver, sold 137 acres of Pennsylvania mining lands, located as follows: One acre in Titusville sold for $250; 62 81-100 acres in Crawford County sold for $500, and 73 26-100 acres in Venango County sold for $500. The purchaser was Mr. M. L. EARLE. The usual weekly list of recent important City transfers, published in this column, will appear to-morrow.

SALES FOR THIS WEEK.

During the present week the sales to occur are more numerous than usual, and some of them of importance. The following is a list of the auctions proposed, and on the days noted, at the Exchange, the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, Dec. 11, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, two lots, together forming a plot in size 50.8½ by 100, on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets; also at a foreclosure sale, under the direction of the same referee, a house and lot—the latter 20 by 60—on the west side of Third-avenue, 20 feet 5 inches south of Forty-ninth-street. In addition to the above, JAMES M. MILLER, under three Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, Messrs. A. JARVIS, Jr., and JOHN C. BUSHNELL, respectively, referees, will dispose of property as follows: one lot, 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-first-street, 265 feet east of Eighth-avenue; one lot, 25 by 100.4, on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 450 feet west of Sixth-avenue, and four lots together, 100 by 100.4, with the buildings thereon, on the south side of the same street last named, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 12, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of the house and lot known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, (lot in size 25 by 95); also, the premises known as No. 547 West Twenty-ninth-street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, a house and lot, the latter in size 16.8 by 98.9. To-morrow, also, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of A. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, will sell a house and lot on the west side of Bleecker-street, 50 feet east of Greene-street, known as No. 11 Leroy-place, and under a similar order under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, a lot with the buildings thereon, on the south side of Perry-street, 160 feet west of Fourth-street; first-named lot, 25 by 125; second, 20 by 94.9. In addition to the above, LYNCH & CAMP will offer at public auction three building lots, each 20 by half the block, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, beginning at a point 160 feet west of Third-avenue. Attention is also called to the notice in our business columns of a sale of a valuable woolen mill and other property located at Canterbury, Conn., advertised to take place to-morrow.

On Wednesday, Dec. 13, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at public auction quite an extensive list of City real estate, as follows: Three full lots on the north side of East Twenty-second-street, and three lots in the rear on the south side of Twenty-third-street, with the buildings thereon, 350 feet east of First-avenue, and adjoining the Corn Exchange Mills on the west; eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and eight lots in the rear on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, each 25 by 100.10, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard; also four lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. JAMES M. MILLER, in addition, on Wednesday, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, R. C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, will offer at auction a lot 25 by one-half the block, with the buildings upon the same, on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue.

For Thursday no sales are as yet projected, but on Friday, Dec. 15, a number of transactions will be consummated as follows: JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under two Supreme Court orders in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of a lot 25 by 60, with the building thereon, located on the north-west corner of Carmine and Bedford streets, and a house and lot—the latter 25 by 75—on the east side of Christie-street, 224 feet 3 inches south of Houston-street. At a public auction the same auctioneer will offer for sale the three-story and basement brick house known as No. 246 East Broadway, and the three-story and basement brick house (with store) known as No. 235 Division-street, near Montgomery-street, with lot running through from street to street named, in size 23 by 106.6. In addition to the above, on Friday, JAMES M. MILLER, at two foreclosure sales, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee in both, will offer at auction the following property: One lot with buildings thereon, on the east side of Broadway, 139 feet 7 inches north of Seventy-seventh-street; lot, in size, 25.6 by 88.6 by 99.9 by 27. Also, two lots together, 50 by 100.9, on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue.

Business for the week will close on Saturday, Dec. 16, with a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of WALTER S. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, of a lot 20 by 100, on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 80 feet west of First-avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT WEST 49TH-ST. Columbia College Leasehold, near 5th-av., for sale, with the furniture, $31,000, (furniture optional.) Further particulars of this desirable residence, and a printed list of houses for sale, can be obtained on application to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSES.—MAGNIFICENT double mansion near 48th-st.; medium-sized residences near 34th, 45th and 85th sts.; a full-sized ditto near 49th-st.; an extra size dwelling, (42 feet frontage,) with stable on rear, below 54th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land: large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x 65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A LARGE corner property, large rent-roll, situated in Maiden-lane, near South-st. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY OR ITS VICINITY—A very valuable truck farm of 224 acres, four miles from Norfolk, Va. Buildings worth price asked for farm. Valuable oyster bed of over half a mile on river. $35,000. HARRISON & BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway. 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A fine residence and all necessary out-houses, in Morrisania, with half an acre of ground, fruit, &c. Address Box No. 4,183 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 32d-st., full size and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 30th-st., very elegantly furnished and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR MODERN-BUILT four-story basement brick house, No. 86 Amity-st., with a brick stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT No. 489 Hudson-st.; rent, $1,100 a year; in good neighborhood; immediate possession. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FIFTH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, well-located, moderate-sized residence to let for the Winter or eighteen months.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS TO let on 23d, 35th, 46th and 48th sts., Madison-av., University-place; also on 5th-av. and other locations.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house to a reliable and quiet party. No. 123 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av.; reference required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM power, to let together or separate; good light. Apply at No. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY PARTIES LONG ESTABLISHED, a suitable building and premises for a movement and water-cure establishment, within forty miles of this City. Submit proposals for sale or lease of premises, with full particulars and descriptions, to WATER CURE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID EAST-SIDE HARLEM LOTS.—M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, north-side of 112th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., commencing 160 feet west of 3d-av.; each lot 20x100.11 feet. Title perfect.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

The valuable property known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument; size, 25 x95 feet. ALSO,

The property known as No. 547 West 29th-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—A CLOTHIER'S and tailors' trimming-house want a salesman; one well acquainted with, and who can influence, City trade preferred. Address Box No. 4,804 Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, with best of recommendations, as collector for a religious and scientific fund. Address, with terms, J. S., JR., Box No. 2,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT, with good reference. Apply before 2 o'clock, or in the evening, at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; NO washing; no kitchen-maid. Apply at No. 31 East 38th-st., between 10 and 12, basement door.

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

Sealed proposals from iron founders, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings," will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Fall River, Mass., at their office in said city, until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1871, for furnishing the following quantities of Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings:

2,386,000 pounds 24-inch Pipes.
1,471,000 pounds 20-inch Pipes.
2,028,000 pounds 16-inch Pipes.
273,000 pounds 12-inch Pipes.
302,000 pounds 10-inch Pipes.
1,132,000 pounds 8-inch Pipes.
418,000 pounds 6-inch Pipes.
380,000 pounds of Special Castings.

The delivery of the Pipes is to begin on the 15th day of March, 1872, and the whole amount is to be delivered by the 15th day of August, 1872.

Specifications and forms of contract and of proposals may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN, }
WILLIAM LINDSEY, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH A. BOWEN. }
GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.
DEC. 2, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL BRANNAN,
NO. 420 MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL BRANNAN and JOHN M. COUGHLIN, under the name, style and firm of S. BRANNAN & CO., and which existed during mutual consent, is dissolved by the subscriber, such dissolution to take effect from this date.
S. BRANNAN.
Dated SEPT. 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. S. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; all kinds of family sewing; has eighteen months' reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS a competent cook, a situation; understands soups, meats, game, bread, biscuit, desserts, jellies, brown gravies; willing to do part of the washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference from her present employer, a situation as lady's-maid or nurse for growing children; is thoroughly competent for either capacity, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single coachman; four years' satisfactory reference; is disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Any gentleman wishing the same will be suited by calling on or addressing JOHN M., No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse or nurse and chamber-maid, or washer, or sewer, or to make herself generally useful; excellent nurse, &c.; best City references; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACTIVE girl as chamber-maid and care children, or the general house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss girl, as monthly nurse or take charge of an invalid lady; is not afraid of any kind of sickness; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress a situation; can carve, make salads, take charge of silver, and perform all the duties of a competent waitress; unexceptionable City reference. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; City, or a short distance in the country; best of references from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house work, or cooking, washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 427 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with plain washing in a private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 4 White's-place, No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman with a fresh breast of milk; just lost her own baby; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 East 11th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general house-work in a small family; can do good plain cooking. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 194 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT house-maid, a situation in a private family; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed from Ireland, a situation to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Apply at Room No. 16, No. 425 East 15th-st.

ALL IN WANT
Of first-class German, English, Irish or Scotch servants, can be immediately suited at the oldest and most reliable place in this City, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as French nurse; has good reference as to the knowledge of the taking care of young children. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and to assist in washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general house-work; a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 138 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet-nurse; has lost her own child. Apply at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, understanding thoroughly her business, fluting, puffing, &c. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, A situation in a private family; she has very good references from her last employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

ATTENTION LADIES!
You can procure reliable German, French, English, Irish, and American male or female servants at Walker's Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; good City references. Can be seen at 215 West 35th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, CAPABILITY and experience wishes a situation as housekeeper, companion, or some position of trust; City or country. Address S. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COLORED RELIEF, ROOM NO. 65 BIBLE House, Astor-place entrance. Colored help furnished directly from the South.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as wet-nurse; best City references. Call for two days at No. 46 Perry-st., near 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER DESIRES a few more customers; would go out by the day in private families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Station F, 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, either in City or country, by a very steady and responsible young man, thoroughly experienced in the care and treatment of horses and City driving; is willing to be useful around the house; has been two years with his last employer, to whom he refers; wages moderate. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; leaving as the family are going away; best reference. Call or address M. D., Stable No. 22 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY an experienced Protestant man; is competent and willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. F., Box No. 93 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (PROTESTANT) a situation as first class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; a single man, Protestant; he has lived with good families in this City; a good City driver; good reference. Address J. J., 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English butler; has excellent references as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single Scotchman, with first-class reference. Call or address for three days C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

BARGAINS
IN GOODS
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAYS.

12,000
LACE MUSLIN
AND LINEN
COLLARS,
6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 64c., 75c., to $3 50.

6,000
LACE MUSLIN
AND LINEN
SETS,
31c., 52c., 64c., 75c., 88c., 96c., $1 25 to $6 set.

LACES, BARBES, VEILS, NEEDLEWORK, &C.

25,000
LADIES' HEMSTITCH
AND EMBROIDERED
INITIALS AND NAMES
IN HANDKERCHIEFS,
6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., to $6 50 each.

250 Dozens
GENTS'
HEMSTITCH
AND HEMMED
HANDKERCHIEFS,
12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., to $1 25.

150 Dozens SILK TIES
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES
AND SHADES, 17c. to $1 75 each.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND HATS CLOSING OUT.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF RIBBONS.
6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., per yard.

SILK TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, FRINGES, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SATINS, &C., &c, FROM AUCTION CHEAP.

750 dozen
ONE AND TWO BUTTON
KID GLOVES,
CLOSING OUT AT 48c., 60c., 75c., 88c., 98c. and $1 pair.

2,500 PORTE-MONNAIES,
10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, to $3.

THOUSANDS OF PARIS PLAIN
AND FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS,
10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., to $1 25 pair.
JEWELRY, BRACELETS,
SETS, CHAINS, CROSSES,
LOCKETS, NECKLACES,
COMBS, PINS, &C., &C., &C.

2,500 pieces
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, BRACKETS,
OTTOMANS, MATS, &C., 40c. to $6.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE
CITY.

WAX DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR, 25c. to $5.
CHINA LIMB DOLLS, 5c. to $1 25.
WAX CRYING DOLLS, 10c. to $1.
CRYING DOLLS, 5c. to $6.
PAPA AND MAMMA DOLLS, 82c.
FINE WORK-BOXES, JEWEL-CASES, WRITING-DESKS,
PERFUME-CASKETS,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, CIGAR-STANDS, ASH
RECEIVERS, INK-STANDS,
THERMOMETERS, JARDINIERES.

A FEW OF THE ARTICLES
YOU CAN PURCHASE FOR 5c.

PARIAN FIGURES, NEEDLE-CASES,
CHINA PITCHERS, FANCY BOXES,
CHINA VASES, A CRYING DOLL,
FANCY BASKETS, CHINA LIMB DOLL,
BRASS TRUMPET, GLASS FRUITS,
BOXES FOR CANDIES, NOTE BOOKS, &c.
GROCERY-STORES, STABLES,
WAREHOUSES, DOLLS' HOUSES,
PARLORS, KITCHENS, DEPOTS,
FOUNTAINS, SHEEP-FOLDS,
MAGIC LANTERNS, BUILDING
BLOCKS, MENAGERIES, SWORDS,
GUNS, TRUMPETS, BANJOS, &c.

A FEW OF THE ARTICLES YOU
CAN PURCHASE FOR 10c.

DOUBLE MUSICAL FACES, CHINA MUGS,
BOHEMIAN WINE-GLASSES, HARMONICAS,
CHINA VASES, TOYS, CHINA TEA-SET,
FANCY BOXES, KALEIDESCOPES, MAGIC TOPS,
WAX CRYING DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS,
PARIAN STATUES, FANCY TRUMPETS,
CHINA WASH-BOWL AND PITCHER,
BOX OF PAINTS, PORTE-MONNAIES, &C.
GENTS' DRESSING-CASES, $3 to $12.
WORK-BOXES, 25c. to $15.
WRITING-DESKS, 50c. to $12.
GLOVE-BOXES, 25c. to $3 50.
HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, 25c. to $3 50.
BOXES OF PERFUMERY, 25c. to $1 25.

OPEN EVENINGS

FROM DEC. 11 TO 23.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
TO SCHOOLS, FAIRS AND TRADE.

FINE TOILET SET, 75c. to $1.
BOHEMIAN BOUQUET-HOLDERS, 30c. to $1 50.
FRENCH JARDINIERES, 50c., 75c., $1 to $2 50.
BOHEMIAN VASES, 25c. to $1.
CHINA CUP AND SAUCER, 15c. to $1.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10c. to $5.
BOX TOYS, NINE-PINS,
FARMS, VILLAGES, TOYS,
ANIMALS, FURNITURE,
NOAH'S ARK, SOLDIERS,
RAILROADS, ENCAMPMENTS,
FAIRS, ARTILLERY,
BUILDING-BLOCKS,
PICTURE-BLOCK, &C., &C.

A FEW OF THE ARTICLES
YOU CAN PURCHASE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRETTY-FURNISHED WORK-BOX,
GLASS GLOBE WITH GOLD FISH,
BOXES PICTURE METAMORPHOSES,
FOUR-KEYED ACCORDEONS,
WOOD HORSE AND WAGON,
LARGE FANCY BOXES,
BOX OF PAINTS WITH FOUR DISHES,
SWISS CARVED HAND-MIRROR,
GLASS BOX WITH BRASS SCALES,
PRETTY FANCY BASKET,
GLASS BEAD HANGING BASKET,
MUSICAL CATS AND DOGS,
EATING ANIMALS,
NOAH'S ARK FILLED WITH ANIMALS,
LARGE BOXES OF FURNITURE,
BOXES OF SOLDIERS,
BOXES OF NINE-PINS,
MUSICAL SWANS WITH MOVING WINGS,
POLISHED INK AND WATCH-STANDS,
GILDED CUP AND SAUCER,
RUBY AND GILT COLOGNE BOTTLES,
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA VASES,
CHESTS OF TOOLS, PICTURE BLOCKS,
WAX CRYING DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR,
DRESSED CHINA DOLLS, CLARIONETS,
CHINA TOILET SET, CHINA TEA SET,
FOUR BOTTLES OF PERFUME IN FANCY BOX,
BOX OF BUILDING BLOCKS,
FANCY ENAMELED TRUMPET,
A BOX OF MAGNETIC TOYS,
LARGE SHELL BOXES,
SURPRISE AND GLOVE BOXES,
FANCY TOYS IN A VARIETY OF STYLES, &C., &C.
SWISS CARVED GOODS,
SHELL GOODS IN VARIETY,
PIANOS, 50c. to $2 25.
PARIAN GOODS IN VARIETY,
MAGNETIC TOYS, 25c. to $1.
FINE BOHEMIAN GOODS,
FINE INLAID BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS,
JEWEL-CASES, &c.

A FEW OF THE ARTICLES YOU
CAN PURCHASE FOR
FIFTY CENTS.

A PRETTY WRITING-DESK,
PLATED KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON, VELVET CASE,
A PRETTY HOUSE FOR A DOLL,
LARGE BOX OF RAILROAD-CARS AND TRACK,
BOX OF TIN KITCHEN FURNITURE,
A LEATHER BACKGAMMON AND CHECKER BOARD,
A LARGE BOX OF NINE-PINS,
A FINE LEATHER PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM,
HEN AND A BROOD OF CHICKENS,
MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS COMPLETE,
LARGE BOX OF PERFUMERY,
GLASS BOXES, WITH FANCY MIRRORS,
LOTS OF CARVED SWISS GOODS,
WORK, GLOVE AND FANCY BOXES,
THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN,
BANJO, DRUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR,
A PRETTY LITTLE PIANO,
CHINA, PARIAN AND FANCY STATUES,
JEWEL-CASES, WORK-BOXES,
A VERY PRETTY TOILET-CASE,
TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER
ARTICLES IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION.
WILLIAM KINZEY.
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
For the convenience of purchasers,
OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED
DURING
HOLIDAYS,
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT LACES,
POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES,
COLLARS,
SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES, &C.

The above goods, bought at the recent auction sales, are fully 25 per cent. below the market prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS now opened. Imported solely for OUR OWN retail trade, and not to be found elsewhere. Also, a VERY LARGE variety at most reasonable and reduced prices.
13th-st. and Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

DRY GOODS.

SILK VELVETS.
RIBBONS.
MILLINERY GOODS.
PRICES DOWN THIS WEEK.
At the GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Every color in VELVETEENS, at 60c. per yard.
100 pieces of VELVETEENS, $1 50 per yard; sold at $2 25 to $2 75 everywhere. Examine these.
All our SILKS, SATINS and REPS MARKED DOWN.
Our RIBBONS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS MARKED DOWN.
Our DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS and SILK FRINGES MARKED DOWN.
Our LACES, EMBROIDERIES and NEEDLE-WORKS MARKED DOWN.
Our whole stock, including HATS, BONNETS, INFANTS' DRESSES and CLOAKS, and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH CHEAP GOODS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TOY DOLLS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS AND TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At the Great East-Side Establishment.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALSO, FOR SALE

Houses, Stores, Horses, Cattle, Lots and Farms, Serious and Comic, Old, Young Men and Maidens, Musical Boxes, Bedsteads, Trumpets, Classical Figures, Black Men, White Men, Pianos, Organs, Steam Engines, Trotting Horses, Racing Horses, Jockeys, Coachmen.

OLD SANTA CLAUS invites to his room and points down-stairs.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand-street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's;
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine;
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feathers
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

But just go down stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay!
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-Sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

So, children, all over the City,
Coax papas to step in today,
Where "Santa Claus'" agent at Ridley's
Almost gives his Play Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can,
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, at
CANTRELL'S,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

FURS.

FURS AT **POPULAR PRICES.**

BURKE, 210 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MERRIAM and ROBERT J. CLYDE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB NEWBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob Newberger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.—SAMUEL MARSH, Trustee, and DENNIS M. FITCH against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) and others.—Notice is hereby given that the sale of all and singular the real estate and other property authorized to be sold under and by virtue of the judgment in the above-entitled action, has been consummated, and that in pursuance of said judgment, the holders of the first mortgage bonds and coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, are required to present the same to the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next, and receive their respective proportions of the proceeds of the sale of said property, or in default thereof they shall be deemed to have waived their right to a share of the proceeds of such sale until paid into Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1871. REUBEN HITCHCOCK, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SOLMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Solms, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, September, A. D. 1871.
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee,
No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York.
d11-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HAYDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Hayden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JAMES R. ADAMS, Assignee,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York City.
PUTNEY & ADAMS, Attorneys. n27-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August Wunderman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871.
JOS. H. GOODMAN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH, }
d11-law6mM*

PRINTING.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, WEEKLY or monthly newspaper publishers can have first-class composition, in type to suit, at low figures, by addressing WINANS & CO., Printers, No. 75 Gold-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

Will offer at a **GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES**, the following grades of **DRESS GOODS**, viz.: Bombazines, French and English Henrietta Cloths, Imperial Serges, Vincentines, Armure de Soie, Parisian Cloths, Crapes, and Manufactured Crape Goods, Gros de Nice, Drap d'Ete, Drap d'Alma, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Thibets and Merinos, Double and Single Cord Biarritz, Empress, &c.

ALSO,

Irish and French Poplins, Silk Velours, Epingline, Duchesse Cord, Satine and Serges, Barathea and Crape Cloths, Mohairs, Brilliantes, Alpaca Popline, Sicilian Mohair, &c.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS

in great variety, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

SILKS.

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de The, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, in all the newest styles.

VELVETS.

SACQUE and MANTLE VELVETS, from $8 per yard and upward.

Narrow Black TRIMMING VELVETS, from $2 per yard and upward.

LACES.

A choice selection of LACES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and LACE COLLARS, among which will be found many articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of Broche and Paisley Shawls in handsome designs and subdued colorings. Also, a very choice lot of heavy OTTOMAN and CARRIAGE BLANKET SHAWLS, in beautiful styles, together with an immense stock of WARM WOOL LONGS and SQUARES, at low prices.

LINENS.

ALL-LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, from $1 75 upward. White fringe French Cloths, Napkins to match.
Pink and Buff TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
Extra heavy-colored bordered TABLE-CLOTHS, at greatly reduced prices.
FRINGE LUNCH-CLOTHS, all sizes.
8-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK, 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c. and $1.
3-8 DOYLIES, at 60c. per dozen.
LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.
PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.
LINEN STAIR CRASH, all widths.
HUCK TOWELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per dozen.
Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.
Brown and White BATH TOWELS.
French and English MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, recent importation.
CRIB and CRADLE QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A fine assortment of DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very SUITABLE for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

Underwear, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desirable pattern made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS.

A large line of FANCY ARTICLES of superior quality for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 33d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY OF LARGE MUSICAL experience in this City, and refined social position, wishes to exchange two hours' daily instruction for board; highest references given and required. Address H. F., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st. Two vacancies for parlor boarders or resident graduates.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 12, No. 850 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 4. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS"—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 13
CALABRIA..........Saturday, Dec. 16
JAVA..........Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA..........Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..... Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..... Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..... Jan. 3, at ——.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..... Jan. 10, at ——.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..... Jan. 12, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE..........Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; all connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 14.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, (via Nassau)..........Dec. 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Key West)..........Dec. 21
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau)..........Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, (via Nassau,) Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Key West,) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

For the convenience of shippers, a supplementary mail-bag for consignees' letters only to Havana will be closed at this office at 2½ P. M. on sailing days. No papers or letters will be received on the dock.

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philipps, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

FITCH & ELLIS,

BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division.

The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.
DEC. 1, 1871.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M.

C. M. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT **$40,000 PER MILE**, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at **80** and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000,)

COFFEY COUNTY,

KANSAS, BONDS;
Ten years; 10 per cent., payable in New-York February and August.
For sale at 95 and interest.
RANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,093, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.

And registered bonds of the same act as follows:

$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8,907 to No. 11,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,666 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.

WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all-styles, new and second-hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—ROCKAWAYS, COUPES phaetons, buggies and road wagons, new and second hand; cheapest in the City.

DAY & SON'S Factory, 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

A LIGHT COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, six-seat Westchesters, phaetons and every other style carriages, new and second-hand, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 630 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.

W. L. FISH.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University.—Accommodations for a large family or party of gentlemen, with board, (private table if desired,) on moderate terms; references exchanged.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates.

WM. G. TOMKINS,
Proprietor.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—FRONT PARlor, front basement hall-room, richly furnished, with full board; location first class; very desirable; a rare opportunity; references required.

FIFTH-AVENUE—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments, with private table, in the first-class double private house, No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Large pleasant room, with board, if desired. No. 384 Sackett-st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn; cars pass the door.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A number of pleasant single rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders taken.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square; choice location.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms on first and second floors with board.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, in a small family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One single room, handsomely furnished, for a gentleman, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms on first floor, with board; also one room for single gentleman.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate house; price moderate. Apply at No. 1,530 Broadway, near 48th-st.

NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 361 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—Handsome rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen. References.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A LARGE pleasant room, with small room adjoining, with board; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECond floor, with first-class board, or rooms; references exchanged. No. 17 West 42d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FRONT ROOM, second floor; English basement; No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 202 EAST 40TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom, fire and gas, with or without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; handsome second floor, with private table; also, table board.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.

GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.

The twenty-first (21st) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8,
MIGNON.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as..........MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI,
M. CAPOUL, M. Jamet, M. Lyall, Signor Coletti, &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock,
First time this season of Verdi's popular opera, with new costumes, appointments, &c.,
IL TROVATORE,
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the first time in New-York) as..........LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the first time in New-York) as..........AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that rôle) as..........MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his first appearance here) as..........COUNT DI LUNA
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock,
MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½, doors open at 12½,
EIGHTH (8th) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
FAUST.
Seats now at the Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
OF
DIVORCE!
MONDAY, DEC. 11.

The continued success of DIVORCE compels the manager to announce it still for performance EVERY EVENING at 8, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

New and costly costumes. New scenery.

SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES presented NIGHTLY.
Engagement of the Celebrated Artist,
SIGNOR VOYO.
The appearance of Mr. FRED. FOSTER.
The GRAND BALLET, the FAIRY FOUNTAIN, and IMMENSE COMPANY Every Evening.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Boucicault's local sensational drama, in seven acts, entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH,
and full dramatic company will appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
INCREASED AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL BY THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Miss WATSON and C. W. FISH.
THE ABLEST RIDERS OF THE DAY.
FIRST WEEK OF Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON,
The extraordinary Leaper and Equestrian.
F. SIEGRIST and his INFANT PRODIGIES.
DARING EXPLOITS OF the BATTOUTE LEAPERS. THE COMICAL PERFORMING DOGS.

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS IN A DIVERSIFIED AND UNIQUE PROGRAMME, UNITE WITH MARVELOUS EFFECT IN MAKING THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS UNAPPROACHABLE FOR MAGNIFICENCE, and FAR SUPERIOR to any similar entertainment ever witnessed.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

FRED. DOUGLASS
ON
SAN DOMINGO,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

Owners of Trustees' certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st.
NEW-YORK, December, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P.M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A.M., Jan. 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 13th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. C. FARGO,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, DEC. 11,
LAST NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 12,
will be produced
AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
JOHN GARTH,
presented with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS.
Principal characters by
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. SOTHERN.
MR. SOTHERN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY,
LORD DUNDREARY.
SATURDAY, LAST DUNDREARY MATINEE, AT 2.
SATURDAY, DEC. 16,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. SOTHERN.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTES, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW WONDERS.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
at the RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.
P. T. BARNUM..........Proprietor
W. C. COUP..........Manager
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES COMMENCE at 2 and 8. Unprecedented success of the Great Exposition. CHANGE OF HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. NEW FEATURES, NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW PERFORMANCES, and a constant accession of the rarest and most marvelous representative specimens of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, from all parts of the world, ever seen in one collection. MUSEUM contains 100,000 Curiosities. MENAGERIE, 500 Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles. CIRCUS, 80 of the best Artists in the world.

Everybody says it is the biggest show for the least money the world has ever known. Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

☞ Just added, two miles of steam-pipe and powerful engines, making the Rink perfectly warm and comfortable in the coldest weather.

SANTLEY.—STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. George Dolby respectfully announces
THE LAST TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
prior to the departure of the Company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
AND A MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. A. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY, and
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Sale of seats will commence on Monday, Dec. 11, at the usual places.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Will be given in aid of
ST. MARK'S CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY,
in the Chapel, No. 155 Avenue A, near 10th-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
Miss EMMA A. ABBOTT, Soprano;
Sig. FRITSCH and
Mr. WM. CHARLES TOWER, Tenors;
Sig. G. GARIBOLDI, Basso.
Sig. NICOLAI, Director.
Tickets $1, to be had of Mr. Hamill, No. 28 3d-av.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF elegant European and American Oil-paintings are now on view at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., and will be sold on the 13th and 14th of December.

THE TENTH MUSICAL SOIREE OF the American Conservatory of Music for the Benefit of Howard Mission takes place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1871, at the Conservatory Hall, No. 211 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,

Late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
(Established 1847.)
TUESDAY, DEC. 12,
At 10½ o'clock, at private residence of
AUGUSTUS WIMPFHEIMER, ESQ.,
No. 251 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Raccault & Cie, of Paris. Rosewood seven-octave piano, by Chickering, &c., &c., in perfect order, having been used but one year, sold in consequence of the return of Mr. W. to Europe, comprising as follows, viz.:

PARLORS—Rich French Moquette carpets, carved rose-wood suite, in blue figured satin damask, French plate mantel mirror, ladies' rose-wood escretoire, rose-wood centre and card table, elegant ormolu-mounted Chinese punch-bowl, lace curtains, ormolu clock, artistic bronzes, &c., &c.; rose-wood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering, very superior tone.

DINING ROOM—English Brussels carpet, carved French walnut ebony-mounted buffet, extension table and chairs, en suite; black-walnut lounge, in morocco; fine engravings, complete set cut glass, elegant French china dinner set, about 175 pieces; plated ware, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS—English Brussels carpets, lace curtains, rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, armour-a-glace and washstands, en suite; French spring and best curled hair mattresses. French china toilet sets, carved rose-wood and mahogany dressing tables, boudoir suites, in crimson and green reps, &c., &c.

HALLS—Oil-cloths, stair carpets, black-walnut hat-stand, &c., &c. Also kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., GRAND PIANO-FORTE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 40 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place:

The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suite, rose-wood etagere, handsome black marble stand, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, rose-wood grand piano-forte, Errard maker, several elegant oil-paintings, rose-wood buffet, rose-wood dining chairs, rose-wood book-case, walnut, mahogany and maple bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, wash-stands, wardrobes, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, engravings, &c., Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BROOKLYN.—J. BOGART, auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st., 2 covered butcher wagons, 1 butcher cart, 2 sets single harness, 1 Albany sleigh, 1 box sleigh, and other property.

JAMES R. ADAMS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
which character he will personate but for
TWELVE NIGHTS LONGER,
owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. Booth..(last time)..as..CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO.

MONDAY, DEC. 11—SECOND WEEK
of the favorite artist,
MR. FRANK MAYO,
who will personate his celebrated character of
BADGER,
in the great local drama entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
produced with
appropriate new scenery by SCHELL & DAYTON,
including the SNOW-STORM,
UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT, and the
TERRIFIC FIRE SCENE,
which will be rendered with
LIFE-LIKE AND STARTLING ACCURACY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AT 8,
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS.
Fifteenth week.
George L. Fox's great pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
C. K. FOX..........as..........PANTALOON

Pantomime Ballet	HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.	Burlesque Spectacular.

GROTESQUE DANCES.
First appearance in New-York of Mons. A. SIEGRIST and his wonderful performing dogs.
First nights of the latest London sensation,
THE LITTLE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
in their characteristic dance. THE NIXES.
Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers,
The famous MARTENS FAMILY,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'dway.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
M. COEUILTE,
The distinguished tenor, will soon appear.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

The "true and only Mrs. Jarley" will repeat her inimitable humorous entertainment, with many new characters,

AT ST. PETER'S HALL,

West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, and THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Tickets for both evenings, and reserved seats for Wednesday, for sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square. For pure fun nothing equals these Jarleys.

$600,000—ROYAL HAVANA EXtraordinary, Dec. 20, 1871—Plan and price-list sent to any address. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, 25 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,364.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

To be given in the hall of the
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., in behalf of
ST. MARK'S CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY,
by the following gentlemen:
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1871,
Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., of Chicago. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh and His Times.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1872,
Right Rev. THOMAS MARCH CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject—*Modern Thought.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 16,
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., of New-York. Subject—*Character.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., of New-York. Subject—*The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play.*

Tickets for the course, $2. Single lecture, 50 cents. May be had of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway; Messrs. Anson, D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway; Messrs. Pott, Young & Co., Cooper Union.

MONS. DU CHAILLU,

THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER,
Will lecture on
ADVENTURES IN AFRICA,
At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.

FINE ARTS.

SPECIAL.

Owing to the number of applications for seats at Mr. White's sale, the sale will be held at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, instead of our rooms, No. 817 Broadway, as advertised.

"Mr. White's precious collection."—*Tribune.*

"The superb quality of this collection."—*Evening Post.*

"An embarras de richesse"—*Herald.*

"Most interesting private collection of paintings ever exhibited in this City."—*Mail.*

THE RARE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BELONGING TO MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, OF CHICAGO, SELECTED PERSONALLY BY HIMSELF FOR HIS OWN PRIVATE GALLERY, ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., where they will remain until Tuesday, 12th inst. The whole will be sold by auction on the evenings of

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13.

The sale will commence at 8 o'clock precisely (doors open at 7½) at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once by letter or personally. Catalogues ready.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte, stool and cover for sale, a decided bargain, at BATTERSON'S furniture-storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best City makers; four round corners; carved legs, agraffe, nearly new; rich tone, magnificent and superb throughout; made to order and will be sold at half price for cash.

$200—BEAUTIFUL CARVED SEVen-octave rose-wood piano; over-strung bass; every improvement; warranted; monthly instalments taken; $50 cash; balance $12 monthly.

CABLE'S, No. 470 8th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MUSIC.—MRS. MARY MARCUS, ORGANIST of St. Timothy's Church, will receive applications for instruction on the organ and piano-forte, at her residence, No. 233 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. References: Rev. Dr. GEER, No. 238 West 55th-st.; S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE TOMBS PRISON.

Grave Charges Against the Management of the Institution.

A Ring Engaged in Fleecing the Prisoners—Something of the Methods by Which Justice is Defeated.

That the Tombs, both Court and prison, has always been a powerful auxiliary of the Ring since its inception, no citizen of New-York needs to be told at this late day. Not even the Naturalization Office, in its palmiest days, could turn out as many voters for Tammany as were kept in constant subjection by the managers of this notorious prison. It is not the present purpose, however, to discuss the Tombs as a part of the great Tammany Ring, but as a Ring by itself, or a ring within a ring, and to expose a system of corruption without a parallel in the blackest pages of history.

Ascending the broad stone steps on the Centre-street side of the Tombs, you pass through a corridor, the roof of which is supported by solid pillars of the same gray stone of which the entire building is constructed. At the end of the corridor you enter a good-sized room, which, from the arrangement of the seats, as well as the high desk at one extremity, you know at once to be a hall of justice, or at least to have been intended for such, although in this room, the Court of Special Sessions, justice forms a small part of the business daily transacted. The seats around the room are filled with a miscellaneous crowd of roughs and hard-featured females. In a long, narrow, wooden box at one side are huddled a few miserable creatures, whose looks indicate the reason for their presence. In front of the high desk, in a carpeted space, around a few tables, a number of individuals, of a trifle more decent appearance than the crowd outside of the railing, sit at ease and watch the proceedings, or occasionally take part in them. The air of the place is heavy and damp, and tainted with the fumes of bad whisky and poor tobacco, and the breathing of a hundred men. A few policemen move about, and occasionally give a gruff order to some one in the crowd.

The ordinary practice in this Court is abandoned to a set of shysters, who are content to submit to the bullying of the Magistrate for their petty gains. There are two lawyers who enjoy almost a monopoly of the business, under peculiar circumstances. They are both very highly-favored practitioners at the Court of Special Sessions. Here an application made by either is rarely refused. About the Court and the prison they are the highest authority next to the Judge and the Warden. At all hours they have ready access to the cells, and are in intimate relations with the turnkeys and hirelings of that gloomy place. In fact, with the Judge and the Warden, they make up the Tomb's Ring, a combination for the extortion of money from every individual who can be brought under its influence.

In all cases of arrest for crime and misdemeanor, the defendant, if he is unable to give bail after a preliminary examination by a Police Magistrate, or if he is sentenced to pay a fine, or suffer a short imprisonment, is taken to the Tombs. In most cases the operations of the Ring commence after this committal. The prisoner, not yet proved guilty, and supposed by the law to be innocent until convicted, is hustled into a cell to give him an idea of what he may expect. In due time, however, it is intimated to him that there are better accommodations and better food to be had for money. He is glad enough to purchase a little relief, and manages to raise enough for that purpose. In the first place he gets a better room. He then finds that there is a restaurant in the prison, where he can order his meals at the moderate rate of fifty cents each. He cannot live on the prison fare, and thus is obliged to submit to the extortion of $1 50 per day, all of which goes into the pocket of the lucky restaurant keeper. The expense of running this business to the Warden is comparatively trifling, as there are always enough cooks and professional servants in the prison to obviate the necessity of paying wages to regular employes, while prisoners are less apt to be fractious than outsiders. The culinary department caters also, it is said, for a social and convivial club, which has its regular meetings in an apartment only a stone's throw from the prison, fitted up for its especial accommodation. Here the members of the Ring, a few noted politicians and two or three notorious retired prize-fighters assemble, and discuss the viands prepared by prisoners' hands. With delicate wines they wash down the dainty food which is extorted from the unfortunate victims on the other side of the wall. It is reported on very reliable authority that in addition to the members of the Ring, a Judge of another criminal Court frequently indulges in these happy meetings.

While these gatherings are the scene of so much merriment, the understrappers of the prison are working in the interests of their masters of the Ring. The turnkeys and tiermen work up the new-comers of the day, and urge them to employ for their counsel the lawyers alluded to. Their influence in behalf of these gentlemen is excited by a percentage of the costs which the prisoners pay. The victims are told that these lawyers are the only ones who can get them out, and are ill-treated and abused if they insist upon others. In many cases they are refused permission to employ other lawyers, and in nearly all cases are so badgered and influenced, especially if they have money, that they are forced to take them at last. Every favor is bought with money. For the privilege of sending a letter $1 is charged, and in many cases the message or letter is never delivered. The trial of prisoners is often postponed until they are fleeced of all the money they can procure, in this and similar methods. The day for trial comes on, and the victims who are to come before the Special Sessions are brought into Court. If they are represented by the favored two, their cases are passed upon with leniency and expedition, unless some further extortion is intended. This practice has long been so apparent to the members of the Bar, that, unless actually forced by circumstances to try a case, reputable lawyers will not appear in the Court. The facts above given are so well known as to hardly need special confirmation.

A still more lucrative method of extortion, and one which more plainly shows the high-handed villainy of the Ring, consists of the liberation of prisoners after they have been tried, convicted and sentenced. It is well known that after the conviction and sentence of a criminal, the only instrument on which he can be liberated is the pardon of the Governor of the State, except by a writ of *certiorari*.

The following instances show with what facility the Governor's prerogative is dispensed with:

Some time in last May, HENRY EVARTS was convicted, in the Court of Special Sessions, of petty larceny, and sentenced to serve a term of several months on the Island. On the 20th of May, he was brought before Judge CARDOZO, on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was dismissed and the prisoner sent back to prison. On the 23d of the same month, he was brought before the same Judge—the favored two appearing as his counsel—and discharged from custody. On the back of the writ was inscribed, "By consent of Judge DOWLING."

In the early part of August, ADELAIDE and WILLIAM BEAUMONT were arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Twenty-sixth-street. When they were being taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, they were informed by a policeman that the job was all his work, and that he was the man to settle with. At the Police Court they were examined, and held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in nominal bail, which was furnished by MRS. BEAUMONT. On the 17th of August they were taken, without previous notice, from their house in Twenty-sixth-street to the Tombs, where their case was called at once, and although they begged to be allowed to send for their counsel, were refused, and upon the statement of the policeman and without the examination of any witnesses for the defense, were sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100. They were immediately placed in the Black Maria and conveyed to Blackwell's Island. Once there, all communication with their friends outside was denied. They had been there several days, when one of the two favored lawyers referred to came to Mrs. BEAUMONT, and directly proposed to get her out for $1,000. At first she declined to have anything to do with him. He came again and again, however, knowing that the confinement would cause her resolution to weaken. In the mean time Mr. BEAUMONT had been taken sick and sent to the hospital. Learning of this fact through the lawyer, Mrs. BEAUMONT at length decided to accept the proposition, and in the presence of Mr. ABEL, the clerk of the prison, agreed to pay $1,000 for the release of herself and husband. The next day she was brought over to this City, and going with a keeper to a bank, procured $1,000, which she paid to the lawyer in his office. She was brought into Court, but was again remanded to prison. On the next day the lawyer again came to the Island, and handing back the $1,000 to Mrs. BEAUMONT, declared that he could not get them out for the money. "It is not enough," said he, "I must have $2,000, as —— and —— must have their share. We get only the smallest portion of the money."

Mrs. BEAUMONT again refused to accede to the extortion, when the lawyer promised to see if it could not be brought about for the original sum. Mrs. BEAUMONT was accordingly brought to this City eight times on writs of habeas corpus, and each time urged to give $2,000, and upon her refusal remanded to jail. During this time her husband was getting worse, and fearing that the confinement would cause his death, she at length consented to pay $2,000.

"But," said Mrs. BEAUMONT to the lawyer, "will there be no failure about it this time? Will my husband be liberated at once?"

"Oh yes," said that worthy gentleman; "I have got a promise that he shall be let off on a nominal sum as soon as we get the money. All we want is the money."

Mrs. BEAUMONT then agreed to pay $1,500 on the morning of her release, and the rest in a few days, giving him an order on the clerk for $1,000. She was brought to the City again, and at last discharged without a question. The only proceeding in the Court was the motion for her discharge on the writ of habeas corpus, which was at once granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court. She then procured $500 more, which she counted out to the lawyer in his office. After a few days she became anxious because her husband was not liberated according to agreement, and applied to the favored two to know the reason of it. She was informed that no steps had been taken in that matter and could not be until $2,000 more was forthcoming. More parley and delay ensued, the lawyers insisting that theirs was the smallest share. She again submitted to the outrage, and agreed to pay the money. In order to raise this she was obliged to sell her house at a ruinous sacrifice. Her husband, however, after six weeks of imprisonment, was brought down and discharged, Mrs. BEAUMONT paying $1,700 to the lawyer in the presence of witnesses.

A few days later one of the lawyers told a gentleman whose reliability cannot be questioned, that he paid $1,000 to a certain Judge as his share of the transaction.

Similar cases without number might be mentioned, although it is seldom found necessary to resort to the sentence of a victim in order to make him yield to the extortionate demands of the Ring. A more simple method is very frequently practiced. The following case is in point: TIM O'BRIEN, a pal and associate of Dutch HEINRICH'S, and a notorious thief, assaulted and robbed a boy a few months ago. O'BRIEN was taken to the Tombs, and committed at once for trial in heavy bail. In his cell he was worked upon by the prison men, and finally by the favored two, until he agreed to give the proper sum. The Magistrate was then called in, and, although he had spoken with terrible severity of the brutality of the assault and the heinousness of the crime, was easily induced to accept straw bail of $1,000, since which time the case has never been heard of.

In regard to the above assertions about the interior management of the Tombs prison, it may be said that the transactions are carried on under the very eyes of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. If these gentlemen are not responsible for them, it would be difficult to find out who is. The statements made above have been corroborated by a number of the most prominent members of the Bar, besides many others conversant with the facts. An official investigation will probably be made within a few weeks of the whole matter, when further developments may be expected.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The Ethics of Christianity—Discourse by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D.

The first of a series of religious lectures was delivered, last evening, in Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., the subject being "The Ethics of Christianity a Proof of its Divine Origin." The internal evidences of the Bible, he said, were such as could not have their origin in human, but only in Divine reason. Though the way of duty in the Bible is the better way, yet the way opened up by human reason is not thereby proved altogether bad. Human ethics has been appreciable and reliable just in proportion as it approaches the spirit of revelation. The teachings of PLATO were drawn from the first divine teachings to man, which, notwithstanding his exile from God because of disobedience, lingered along with him down through the ages in theories half moral, half religious. Speculative ethics of the human mind end just where revelation begins. Revelation has moreover moulded human thought, and fostered a moral judgment in the human mind, which is as the sword of Michael to all false theories and systems. The superiority of the ethics of the Bible over that of human reason is apparent, inasmuch as the latter gives no definite grounds why one thing is right and another wrong, while the ethics of the Gospel simply declares the fact, and then throws itself back on its Divine warrant, "Thus saith the Lord." His law is perfect because it proceeds from Divine perfection, and His laws unchangeable because their Author is unchangeable. Revelation looks upon man as fallen, but not abandoned, and offers light to guide and life to quicken, and that faith which is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen, to grasp the infinite. Bible morality is inseparably connected with religion. It teaches a connection between what a man is to believe and what he is to do, and this will apply to no system of ethics devised by man. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their religion and priesthood, but it belonged to neither to teach a system of morality. SOCRATES, PLATO, ARISTOTLE and CICERO, all taught and wrote as though the system of religion of their times had not only no connection with a pure system of morality, but was an absolute hindrance to the moral theories propounded by them. Wherever the Gospel is heard it never permits man to doubt of his free agency—his power to choose evil and his privilege to embrace everlasting good. In conclusion he asked all to consider how the two systems—the one of Divine grace, the other of human reason—exhibit in their contrast the unquestionably Divine origin of the ethics of Christianity as disclosed in the inspired Word of God.

A Christian Gentleman—Discourse by Rev. J. Stanford Holme.

A sermon was preached last evening at the Sixteenth Baptist Church by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, who took for his text from the fourth chapter of Phillipians and eighth verse. "Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." The preacher said: Archdeacon HARE once said "a Christian is God Almighty's gentleman." Yet this old and quaint saying can be proved from the Bible, for, although the word gentleman is not actually expressed, yet several models of the ideal gentleman can be found in Holy Writ. To be a perfect gentleman a man must be a Christian, and to possess a full developed Christian character a man must be a gentleman. In the dark days of Paganism there is scarcely a trace of this character, even the Romans scarcely realized it. But as the world progressed and the power of the Gospel increased the portrait of a gentleman became more clearly defined. The first grand essential of a gentleman is truth. His appearance, his engagements, his statements, his friendship, and, in short, his love of truth, should be his great aim. The true gentleman like the true Christian must be in every sense a man of honor. A gentleman must be honest. There is no term more generally used than this, and there is no word more abused. The gambler and the dueler both have their idea of this quality, but it is a myth. No robber or thief can be considered a gentleman; neither he who lacks chastity, purity, and sobriety; nor can an exterior polish constitute a gentleman, if Christian principles and graces are wanting. To be amiable, agreeable to others, modest and not high-minded, are some of the characteristics of a gentleman. A true gentleman is glad of an opportunity to confer a kindness or to utter some cheering word, which often, like flowers, brighten up the path of a traveler. A Christian gentleman is a model of genuine refinement far superior to the official politeness of the world. Young men, lay the foundation of your lives at once, and take the great and only perfect gentleman for your model.

The Husband, the Wife, the Child—Discourse by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam.

Rev. Dr. A. P. PUTNAM last night preached a sermon in relation to social life, taking as his text, "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?" II. Kings, iv. 26. Mr. PUTNAM said God's great wish and purpose in establishing the marriage relation, was that it should be well with it. Marriage is too often a blind impulse, an attempt at social elevation, or a means of increasing one's wealth, less frequent is it a holy tie based on genuine and enduring affection. How often is it that we find that it is not well with the wife; her bright hopes are often doomed to be blighted; the dread thought often comes to her that the husband's affection is growing cold; more and more it become evident that his heart is not in his home, and he cannot share with her his club, his companions, yet how she will seek to win back his heart, and will forgive him for a thousand slights if he will only be her's again. Not every wife does this. I do not say that; but I honor from my soul every woman that does. Much has been said about the worldly rights belonging to woman. Perhaps they are to come, but there are rights of the home and the fireside which should never be denied to her. She is the queen there; let the husband yield to her; her judgment is best in all connected with it, and let him not too selfishly desire his own way, or too arbitrarily demand his legal rights. The home is especially a school; it calls for concessions from both, and it requires that the two shall become one in spirit as well as in flesh. There are natures, it is true, which are of so uncongenial a character that separation finally becomes a necessity, but not divorce. Divorce is a curse, and the readiness with which it may be procured is one of the most alarming evils of our social life. Marriage is education; it is in the husband's power, out of his superior strength, to supplement the wife's deficiencies, and from her he may obtain that refinement and purity which is peculiarly the gift of woman. The husband may be the sufferer, too, but less frequently; he may miss a true sympathy with his aims, pursuits and ambitions. When the wife is but an ornamental appendage, and is content to live for fashion and vanity, indulging in petty slights and jealousy, then it is not well with the husband. Marriage is often a rock of danger as well as a means of happiness. The home is never home, unless the marriage is sanctified by God. There is no immunity from peril, unless the Lord of life and glory rests in the house. A shadow rests upon every home where His praises are not sung, and where His religion and worship are not inculcated and practiced. Where all this is, the home is exalted and strengthened. Over the husband and the wife the God of mercy and goodness diffuses a gracious and a holy atmosphere of love and purity. The husband will be held largely responsible at the last day for the soul of his wife, and the wife for that of her husband, and if each can say then, "I have helped to save my husband," and "I have helped to save my wife," then, indeed, it shall be well with both of them. It will be well with the child growing up in the midst of such a home. He will be prepared to face the sins and sorrows of the world; the father's admonitions, the mother's pious care, will be the seed planted in his heart, and in the struggle which all must go through in this world, that seed will come up and bear fruit in God's own time and season. For the sake of the child let the husband and wife take loving counsel together. Remember, the time will soon come when the hands are folded and you can help each other no more. So live that when the parted circle meets again, and hearts and souls are blended once more, it shall be well with you all.

Evil Literature—Discourse by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN preached upon "Evil Literature" last evening, at the Church of Our Savior, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The manner in which the sermon was advertised—"Erie Literature"—caused a considerable number of persons to enter the church, in the hope of being treated to a sensation. They were disappointed; for the speaker said nothing whatever about Erie, but preached a very fine sermon. He took for his text Ecclesiastes, twelfth chapter, and part of the twelfth verse: "Of making many books there is no end." After speaking of the bad effects of trashy novels upon the community, he referred to the daily Press as verifying the prophecy of olden times that men should see and acknowledge their brotherhood all over the earth. One of the evils of the Press was the publishing of things that ought not to be published, such as the details of vice and crime, the effect of which was to familiarize the public mind with vicious scenes and characters. It might be said that this was done in a purely business way; that the newspaper proprietor had a right to publish these things when it was clear that the public expected and almost demanded that he should do so; that, in a word, it was a mere matter of business and as such was perfectly justifiable. This, he claimed, was false reasoning; for, upon the same principle, any business, no matter how degrading, could be defended. The man who kept what is known as a disorderly house could put in the same plea. Newspapers should be pure and should be truthful. All literature was evil which tended to weaken intellectual power or to lower moral force. Mr. PULLMAN then spoke of the mental diseases which grow out of the excessive indulgence in three-volume novels, and in conclusion advised his congregation to discard all sensational trash and to take to wholesome literature—to read for reality.

The Communion of Saints—Discourse by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., preached last evening upon the "Communion of Saints," at the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-fifth-street. The Doctor, dividing the saints into three classes, the known, the unknown, and the partly known, impressed upon the minds of his congregation the importance of the observance of the doctrine as a religious duty, and said that it should be brought out of the obscurity into which it had been allowed to fall, and be made to occupy its proper place as one of the great principles of Christianity. At present, he said, we were divided from the dead by a wall of darkness. At first we sorrowed for the departed, and gradually they faded from our minds, and there was a blankness in all regarding them. This should not be; though not present in the flesh, the dead were with us, though in a brighter quarter of Christ's great house, and we can hold communion with them by the observances practiced by the early Christian Church, and enjoined by a long line of eminent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, among whom were Bishops HOBART and WAINWRIGHT, of latter days. This presence of and communion with the departed, the preacher explained as essentially different from the ideas of the Swedenborgian and the Spiritualist, whose doctrines upon spiritual intercourse, he said, were of a crude and vulgar nature.

The Indian Mission—Addresses by Three Bishops at the Church of the Transfiguration.

The fiftieth year of the existence of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions was in part commemorated last night at the Church of the Transfiguration by the first of a series of meetings in behalf of the missionary cause to be held in the diocese. After evening prayers Dr. HAIGHT made a brief address, in which he stated that the meeting would also be considered as for the special benefit of the Indian Mission, and read a very interesting letter from Mr. WELSH, of Philadelphia, presenting a brief sketch of the progress and prospects of the Christian labors among the red men. Rev. Mr. HINMAN, who has been a missionary to the Dakota Indian during the last fourteen years, was introduced and spoke at some length of his experience and successes in that field. He told how the Government had placed in the hands of the Protestant Episcopal Church the future education and Christianizing of the fifty thousand Dakotas. He described the eagerness with which this people, who had been considered unfit for anything but total extirpation, embraced the Christian religion, and how earnestly the converted strove to convert their brethren. In short he made a strong plea for the theory of Christianity as the best means of civilizing the red man, and asked for money to aid in the work.

The Bishop of Oregon was the next speaker, and he spoke of the missionary field opened in that part of the far West among the Chinese who dwell there in large numbers. He told of their wealth, ingenuity and aptitude, and reminded the congregation of the important part they would inevitably have in the Territory's destiny. Then stating the condition of the white people, he pointed out, despite the flourishing exhibit of the last year, the want of more material and increased sympathy.

The missionary Bishop of Montana, Dr. TUTTLE, spoke of the difficulties, and need of patience and time, in his field, overrun by Mormon fanatics, whose conversion was perhaps the most difficult of all to accomplish.

Bishop CLARKSON, of the Indian Mission—Nebraska and Dakota—then made a short address. In it he arrayed facts to support his appeal to the Christian world for money and sympathy. He related the vastness of the diocese, which runs along the banks of the Missouri for 1,200 miles, with an almost marvelously increasing population. He said that his wants were but half supplied now, and were growing greater daily. In fine, thanking the Church for what it had already done he asked for more. A collection was taken up and the benediction pronounced.

The Hoboken Homicide.

The inquest on the body of EDWARD CLARK, who was killed on Wednesday night last by being thrown out of a public house in Hoboken by the proprietor, MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, was concluded yesterday morning. The testimony showed that the parties quarreled about five cents change, when FITZPATRICK put CLARK out and shoved him off of the stoop. He fell backwards, and striking on the back of his head, sustained a fracture of the skull, resulting in death in about an hour. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by accidentally falling off a stoop. By advice of the District-Attorney, the Coroner committed FITZPATRICK to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Death from a Dose of Chloroform.

BRIDGET SMITH, aged thirty-nine years, a house servant at the West-side Hospital, died very suddenly at 7½ P. M. on Saturday. It was found upon investigation that death was caused by her having taken six ounces of chloroform in mistake for spirituous liquor.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, is at the St. James Hotel.

Major J. W. PATTEN, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. D. OLIN, of Indiana, and Dr. E. F. CURTIS, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The vocal society Harmonia gave an entertainment last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, and Hon. SIMEON HAYES, of Sheffield, England, are at the Gilsey House.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B., Lady THORNTON and two Misses THORNTON arrived in the *Calabria* from Liverpool last evening.

Judge E. H. ROSEKRANS, of Glens Falls; Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, and Hon. JOHN PERDUE, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Teutonia Maennerchor gave an entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last evening, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

The Thalia Society, a German dramatic organization, gave a dramatic entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening, which was a well-patronized affair.

The Polhymnia, a German association of vocalists, gave an entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, for which a rich and varied programme was presented.

The "Daughters of Rebecca" and the "Frauen Bund," German women's benevolent societies, were, on Saturday night, jointly engaged in an anniversary celebration at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street.

At the Casino, in Houston-street, the pupils of Dr. FRANKLIN'S German school were engaged, last evening, in a musical entertainment, including recitations, declamations, dialogues, &c., which was quite an attractive affair.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARY BUCKLEY, who hung herself at her residence on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by hanging herself while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

The Ladies' Fair, to help to defray the expenses incurred in improving and beautifying St. Stephen's Church, and supporting the numerous charities connected with it, will open to-day at 3 P. M. One of the features of the Fair will be the publication of the *Journal of the Fair*.

Hon. GEO. B. WRIGHT, Vice-President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; Hon. W. PRESCOTT SMITH, of Baltimore; Hon. W. C. ANDREWS, of Cleveland; Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, and Lieut.-Commander S. P. GILLETT, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning, FRANCIS FLYNN, residing at No. 56 Amity-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a table-knife. The injuries inflicted were not severe.

JOHN FRANK, residing at No. 104 Navy-street, while attempting to leap on board a Fulton ferry-boat, about noon yesterday, fell into the dock, but was rescued and sent to his home.

JAMES BRANIGAN, a seventeen-year-old vagrant, was arrested on Saturday night for stealing some under-clothing from in front of the store of WILLIAM BURTIS, No. 141 Myrtle-avenue.

ROBERT ALLEN was arrested on Saturday evening, on complaint of THOMAS FARRON, of Bedford-avenue, for professing to be a fortune-teller, and as such gaining admission to houses, and then operating in the capacity of a sneak-thief.

The annual promenade concert and ball of the Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will be given, this evening, at the Academy of Music. Extraordinary preparations have been made, and the affair promises to be very enjoyable and well attended.

Mr. EBENEZER WILDE, an old and honored resident of Williamsburg, was stricken down by death yesterday forenoon while sitting in his pew in the Gothic Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand-street. Mr. WILDE was about 75 years of age, and resided at No. 47 Maujer-street.

JOSEPHINE HAMBURGHER had her father arrested yesterday on a charge of carrying away some papers belonging to her, and misappropriating $800 in gold which she gave him to exchange for greenbacks. He was held for a technical breach of trust.

JEREMIAH MULLEN and JOHN KERWIN, two juvenile burglars, were arrested on Saturday night, having been found in the carpenter-shop of JACOB STREVE, corner of Lafayette and Portland avenues, which they had forcibly entered. They had broken open two tool-chests when detected.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire originated in a two-story frame building, No. 326 Rutledge-street, owned by HENRY NEWMAN, and occupied by GEORGE MARKS as a feed-store. The stock was damaged $1,200; insured in the Phenix for $1,000. The stables of Mr. NEWMAN adjoining was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

There were three alarms of fire, yesterday, each of which brought out the Fire Department. About 6½ o'clock a stack of hay, corner of Ninth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, took fire and occasioned a loss of $100. At 2½ o'clock an unoccupied shed, belonging to M. R. WATERS, in Baltic-street, near Third-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $10.

On Saturday evening MICHAEL CASEY, residing at No. 177 Water-street, was approached by two young men named MICHAEL QUIGG and JOHN CHAMPION, while he was passing the corner of Jay and Water streets, and one of them held him while the other robbed him of $9 50. Both made their escape, but were soon after arrested, and a portion of the money recovered. Previous to QUIGG'S arrest, he went to CASEY'S house and returned $5, saying that the affair was a joke.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Bay, from Patchogue east, has been frozen over for the past week, putting a sudden stop to oystering.

Gen. NEWTON, who has had charge of the survey of Huntington Harbor, estimates that the improvements needed to the harbor will require $25,000.

On Thursday the wild geese in Shinnecock Bay were estimated by sportsmen to have been at least 20,000. For twenty years the wild fowl have not been so numerous.

Richmond Hill depot building, of the South-side Railroad Company, was broken open by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of a small quantity of goods.

The barn of WM. S. GAINES, at Woodbury, with its contents of hay, grain, and farming implements, valued at $3,000, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening.

Capt. ISAAC LUDLOW, a resident of Bridgehampton, and formerly master of a number of New-Bedford whalers, died suddenly on Thursday, while sitting in his chair.

An unoccupied building in Mazpeth, constructed for a factory, and recently used as a tenement-house, was fired last week and completely destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insured for $3,000 in the Home.

The new church edifice for the Methodists at Bridgehampton is completed, and will be dedicated on Thursday, the 14th instant. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, of the Seventeenth-street Church, Rev. L. S. WELLS, of the old John-street Church, and Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, of the Pacific-street Church, Brooklyn, will conduct the exercises.

Rev. Dr. GRAHAM, of the M. E. Church, of Hunter's Point, preached on "The Bible in the Schools" yesterday morning. He said that the Bible was the best text-book that ever had been written; that the movement to remove it from the public schools was an aggressive measure by the Catholics against the Protestant religion, and should be resisted.

The school trouble at Westbury, brought on by the dismissal of the female teacher because she refused to make a distinction between her colored and white scholars, has resulted in an attempt to divide the district. The residents of the district north of Jericho Turnpike held a meeting on Saturday and almost unanimously voted to secede from the old district, and to form a new one.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fair in aid of the Ladies' Hospital at Paterson, last week, netted $5,000.

One hundred persons have professed conversion in the Methodist "revival" at Broadway.

The First Methodist Church of Rahway, which has been repaired and improved at a cost of $4,000, has been reopened.

Rev. L. N. COLFELT, of Princeton Seminary, has received a call to the pastorate of the Allentown, Penn., Presbyterian Church.

Meetings will be held in Hoboken, Union Township, North Bergen, Weehawken and West Hoboken for discussion of the proposed consolidation.

Mrs. PORTER, of Riverside, has died from the effect of injuries received by the boiler explosion in the residence of Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, on Thanksgiving Day.

Dundee Lake contains several square miles of skating surface, in good condition. Lake View Rink, as well as the lake, was thronged with skaters yesterday.

EDWIN JAMES, Esq., lectures this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, corner of Monticello and Bergen avenues, Jersey City. Subject—"Personal Recollections of NAPOLEON."

JOHN SCHWARTZER, a German resident of Carlstadt, was received in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. He had fallen from an Erie Railway train, near the tunnel, receiving serious injuries.

The sneak-thieves did a good business in several houses on Bergen Hill, Saturday evening. The house of Mr. EDWARD TOWNSEND, on Bergen-avenue, was robbed of several coats, hats, &c.; Mrs. MOORE, in Washington-avenue, lost articles of clothing, worth $50 or $60, and Mr. E. C. BENNETT'S house in in Holiday-street was also entered and robbed.

The Sheriffs of Camden and Essex Counties are busily making arrangements for the execution of the two murderers, WARE and BOTTS. Gov. RANDOLPH has informed a Catholic priest that there is almost a total impossibility of the prisoner's life being spared, and the Chancellor has refused an appeal for a new trial in the case of WARE.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 65,775 boxes and 625 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,100 boxes and 100 hhds., of which 13,300 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Small parcels of new Sugar have been received here from Matanzas and Cardenas. The weather continues favorable for grinding, and the yield is satisfactory. Large contracts continue to be made for Centrifugals and Muscovade. SUGAR—Market firm; demand active and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard 10⅜@10¾ reals, Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard 11⅛@13¼ reals. Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common 7@7½ reals; fair to good refining 8⅛@9 reals; Grocery grades 10⅝@11 reals. BACON Quiet at $13@$14 ₱ cwt. BUTTER—Steady; superior American, $25@$27 ₱ quintal. FLOUR—American, $13 25 ₱ bbl. HAMS—American sugar-cured active at $23@$24 50. LARD—In kegs, $16; in tuns, $17 75@18 50. The importers of Lard have appointed a committee to determine prices daily, to be based on the latest New-York quotations. POTATOES active and receipts moderate; quoted at $4 75@$5. ONIONS flat; heavy receipts depress the market. COAL-OIL, in tins, quiet at 3¼@3½ reals ₱ gallon. LUMBER—Pitch Pine, $29@$32. SHOOKS—Box quiet at 7¾@8 reals; Hogshead, 22@23 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS nominal at $3 25. HOOPS—Long-shaved, $50. FREIGHTS nominal; per box of Sugar, to northern and southern ports in the United States, $1; to Falmouth and orders, 35s. EXCHANGE on the United States, 60 days, currency, 2⅛@3 premium; do, short sight, 4@4½ premium; do. 60 days, gold, 11¾@12¼ premium; do, short sight, 13@14 premium. On London, 24¼@24½ premium. On Paris, 7@7½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Weight, strength and color may be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

[Advertisement.]

For bargains in fine Watches, Diamonds, rich Jewelry and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.
Russia	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
Franklin	Dec. 16	New-York	Stettin.
Columbia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 15	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 10—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Dr. James J. Todd, Rev. E. Harrington, Auther Fletcher and two men servants, Miss Esther Harley, Wm. J. Dugan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Numyean, A. C. Hall, Miss C. Hall, Miss M. T. Hall, Mrs. Margueze, Master Margueze, Miss Margueze, George Townsend, Mrs. Annie Dennis, Miss Louisa Norton, A. G. Clark, F. S. Salters, Mr. and Mrs. T. Slingerland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lacey, H. G. McCracken, Mrs. Mary McKenzie, Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., and lady, two Misses Thornton and governess, 3 men servants and 3 maid servants.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:15 | Sun sets.....4:32 | Moon sets...4:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:01 | Gov. Island..7:50 | Hell Gate...9:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Nov. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Dec. 1, lat. 51 05, lon. 22 10, passed a National steam-ship bound E.; 2d, lat. 50 36, lon. 29 05, exchanged signals with a Cunard Co.'s steam-ship, and a German steam-ship do.; 4th, lat. 47 48, lon. 43 46, passed a brig-rigged steamer with black funnel; 7th, lat. 43 06, lon. 61 23, bark Rambler, (of Picton, N. S.,) bound W.; 9th, lat. 40 26, lon. 71 25, ship Wellington, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for New-York.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to G. W. Merrick.

Ship Geraldine, Paget, (of London,) Wright, Calcutta 117 ds., and Sand Heads Aug. 12, with mdse. to Kirland & Von Sachs—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 8, St. Helena Oct. 21, and crossed the equator Nov. 1, in lon. 28 14. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras, thence 12 ds. with strong gales from W. to N. W. Dec. 5, off the Capes of Delaware, passed large quantities of deals and pine wood.

Bark Vesta, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Liverpool 66 ds., with mdse. to E. & J. Willets & Co. Took the middle passage, and had a succession of strong W. gales; was 15 ds. W. of the Banks. Oct. 9, W. Conners, seaman, a native of Liverpool, aged 35 years, fell from the foreyard to the deck and was instantly killed.

Bark Eugenio, (Ital.,) Castellano, Cadiz 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather to Cape Hatteras, from thence 10 ds., with strong gales from W. S. W. to N. W.; lost and split sails. The Eugenio was bound to Philadelphia, and was 5 ds. off the Cape of Delaware, and on account of stress of weather, came to this port.

Bark Josie Mildred, Ginn, from Cette, (cargo to Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters,) which arrived 9th and anchored on the bar, came up yesterday (10th) P. M., and reports had light westerly winds and calms in the Mediterranean; passed the Rock Oct. 15; had moderate weather up to lon. 34, since which time have had westerly gales; Oct. 31, lat 36, lon. 37 15, passed an English bark bound S. showing a white signal with black ball in the centre; also, No. 3,024 under third pendant.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Martinique, 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridges & Sons. Was 10 ds. N. of Bermuda, with strong N. W. gales. Sprung fore-topsail yard. The schr. Delmont arrived at Martinique Nov. 3, with three of the crew of the ship Nonpareil, (Br.,) who had been on a piece of the wreck 7 ds.

Bark Armonia, (Ital.,) Fidele, Liverpool 70 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Mary Knowlton, Potter, St. Marc, Hayti, Nov. 21, with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to M. K. Wilson & Co. Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., wore ship close to Fire Island; ship covered with ice, so much so that we could not get main-sail down until the next day; was driven off to 40 11 N., lon. 71 55 W.; took a pilot from boat No. 11, 40 miles S. of Fire Island; Nov. 23, in Crooked Island passage, spoke brig Jennie, from Arecelbo, for New-York, 8 ds. out; Nov. 28, lat. 31 31 N., lon. 75 34 W., saw ship Progress, from Mobile, for Liverpool.

Brig Wm. D. Andrews, Jenkins, Montevideo 45 ds., with hides, &c., to D. W. Richards. Sld. in co. with bark G. Walker, for New-York; crossed the equator Nov. 15 in lon. 37; had strong westerly gales from lon. 68; Dec. 5, lat. 35 lon. 71, had a gale from W. S. W. lasting 3 ds.; stove 2 boats and lost overboard 90 fathoms of chain.

Brig Mary, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Murphy, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co. Had strong gales from W. S. W. to N. W. throughout the passage; was 15 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Hampden, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Newton, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Vanbrunt & Bros.; had strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Leonessa, Myers, Apalachicola, via Key West, 20 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Rogers, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. L. F. Wright, Marsden, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. B. Sherman, Bunker, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. A. J. Heraty, Heraty, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. L. Newton, Williams, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. E. & L. Oakley, Marsh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Philadelphia, for Gardiner.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Pensacola Nov. 17, with lumber to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Maria Roxana, Palmer, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. Silver Bell, Baley, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. Mary & Alice, Jones, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Viola, Brown, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Port Johnson, for Bristol.

Schr. Romeo, Wentworth, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Potomac, Harvey, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linnekin, Va., for Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Governor Burton, Brown, New Haven.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Stamford.

Schr. A. L. Grierson, ——, Providence.

BELOW—Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Harris, from Cardiff Oct. 13, with railroad-iron to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Arr. United States sloop-of-war Severn, from New-York; steamers Achilles, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brig Grace Lothrop, from Fayal.

Spoken Nov. 23, lat. 41 30, lon. 58 44, ship Hoogly, from Liverpool, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Arr. bark Triton, from Marseilles, and bark Emily, from Hamburg.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
AND
Fancy Goods
GENERALLY,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

This assortment is pronounced to be greater in variety than any in the City. Great care has been taken in the selection of
CHOICE PIECES,
not to be found at any other establishment.

GOUPIL'S,
GOUPIL'S, GOUPIL'S,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
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WORKS OF ART
AND
ARTICLES OF VERTU.
GOUPIL'S,
NO. 170 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 22d Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. SÆNGER, Importer,
No. 21 Murray-st., near Broadway,
has on exhibition and offers for sale for the coming Holidays, at retail,
AND AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
the greatest NOVELTIES of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and
MUSICAL SURPRISE ARTICLES,
consisting of MUSICAL BOXES,
MUSICAL ALBUMS, LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
CIGAR CASES, WINE BOTTLES, SWISS COTTAGES,
ALL WITH TWO OR THREE PIECES OF MUSIC, and the largest VARIETY of
GERMAN ACCORDIONS,
CONCERTINAS and MOUTH-HARMONICAS.

SIXTH
RUBBER
TRADE SALE
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871,
AT THE STORE OF
BREEDEN & SOUTHWICK,
No. 44 Park-place.

The "Hayward," "Goodyear," "Meyer," "Boston" and "New-Jersey" Rubber Companies will sell on the above day
200,000 PAIRS RUBBERS,
comprising a full line of the various styles manufactured by them

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

DECKER BROS.'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE MATCHLESS.
WAREROOMS
NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

NEW INDUCEMENTS;
NEW COMBINATIONS!
All your NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES at lowest CLUB RATES! New books; cash; sewing machines, watches, as premiums, and other rich things "thrown in," either of *Harper's, Atlantic, Scribner's, Appleton, Galaxy*, with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a year, only $6; *Christian Union*, $3; with a pair of $10 chromos and PHRENOLOGICAL, $3, for only $5 50, i. e., the worth of $16 for $5 50. Any other combinations to suit. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
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A SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT,
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DOTY CLOTHES WASHER AND
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Wringers of all kinds repaired.
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TRUSSES, ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at
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RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

TOYS.—LEAPING HORSES FOR CHILDREN, from two to eight years of age, $10; also Velocipedes, Swings, Sleds, Skates, &c. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.
BRONZE.
Mantel Sets of Clocks, Candelabra, Vases, Statuettes, &c.,
IN BRONZE, BRONZE OXIDE, BRONZE AND ROUGE ANTIQUE, AND OTHER MARBLES, GILT AND PAINTED ENAMELS, CLOISONNE ENAMEL, AND OF POLISHED BRASS OF THE FLEMISH AND LOUIS XVI. STYLES.
CLOCKS,
WITH CATHEDRAL AND WESTMINSTER CHIMES, AND CHIMES OF EIGHT BELLS.
TRAVELING CLOCKS,
A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND SIZES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Union Adams & Co.
Will offer During this Month
Elegant
NOVELTIES,
IN
NECK-WEAR,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,
As well as every style, quality and size of
UNDER-WEAR,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, DRAWERS,
SUSPENDERS, &C.,
Including the Celebrated
P. L. Aubert's
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
—
Those Desiring Elegant Goods at
POPULAR PRICES
Will Find Them at
637 Broadway 637

WALTHAM WATCHES.
We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

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NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION
TO
THEIR CHRISTMAS STOCK
OF
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
STANDARD AUTHORS,
AND
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS,
BOUND IN EVERY STYLE OF BINDING.
Books, as gifts, reach a larger range of tastes than almost anything else. Their appropriateness is usually manifest, and there is notable opportunity for felicity of choice.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
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Dry Monopole,
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THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE
IN
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FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

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EXCLUDE
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PRICE-LIST REDUCED.
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NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. DU BARRY & CO., No. 15 Dey-st., New-York.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.